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LATIN PROVERBS AND QUOTATIONS.



LATIN PROVERBS AND QUOTATIONS.



WITH TRANSLATIONS AND PARALLEL PASSAGES

AND A COPIOUS ENGLISH

INDEX.

BY ALFRED HENDERSON.



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SAMPSON LOW, SON, AND MARSTON,

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NAMES OF AUTHORS ABBREVIATED.

AMMIAN.	AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS.
AUSON.	AUSONIUS.
CELS.	.	.	.	.	CELSUS.
CIC.	.	.	.	.	CICERO. —
CLAUD.	.	.	.	.	CLAUDIAN.
COL.	.	.	.	.	COLUMELLA.
COR. NEP.	.	.	.	.	CORNELIUS NEPOS.
ERASM.	.	.	.	.	ERASMUS.
FLOR.	.	.	.	.	FLORUS.
HOR.	.	.	.	.	HORACE.
JUV.	.	.	.	.	JUVENAL.
LUC.	.	.	.	.	LUCAN.
LUCR.	.	.	.	.	LUCRETIVS.
MACROB.	.	.	.	.	MACROBIUS.
MART.	.	.	.	.	MARTIAL.
PERS.	.	.	.	.	PERSIUS.
PETRON.	.	.	.	.	PETRONIUS.
PHÆD.	.	.	.	.	PHÆDRUS.
PLAUT.	.	.	.	.	PLAUTUS.
PLUT.	.	.	.	.	PLUTARCH.
PROP.	.	.	.	.	PROPERTIUS.
QUINT.	.	.	.	.	QUINTILIAN. —
SALL.	.	.	.	.	SALLUST.
SEN.	.	.	.	.	SENECA. —
STAT.	.	.	.	.	STATIUS.
SUET.	.	.	.	.	SUETONIUS.
SYR.	.	.	.	.	SYRUS PUBLIUS.
TAC.	.	.	.	.	TACITUS.
TER.	.	.	.	.	TERENCE. —
VIR.	.	.	.	.	VIRGIL. —



It is deemed right to state, and we state it with deep regret, that the compiler of this work did not live to see the fruition of his labour of love. He completed the whole of the body of the work, and died suddenly whilst the sheets were passing through the press. The concluding proof sheets, and the whole of the elaborate and valuable Index, have been carefully revised by a friend.

THE PUBLISHERS.

LONDON, *April* 5, 1869.



P R E F A C E.

REED awhile from the duties of an active professional life, and seeking rest after a severe illness, it occurred to me to devote those long tedious days which were then my own to making a manuscript collection of Latin Proverbs, intending it, when completed, as a book of reference for my own private use. As I proceeded in the task my interest in the subject increased, and, impressed more and more with the value of an acquaintance with the proverbs of antiquity, I at length resolved to offer to others the result of my labours. After making considerable progress in the undertaking, I became aware that several compilations of Latin Proverbs and Quotations had been already published, and this, at first, made me waver a little in my project. A very little ex-

amination, however, sufficed to show me that there was still room for such a book as I had in contemplation. I observed that the works before me, while containing a mass of the same common and useful material, embraced a very considerable number of extracts and quotations, which, though beautiful in themselves, were not capable of application to the every-day occurrences of life.

Then it struck me that the practical use of such a work would be greatly enhanced by the introduction of English Proverbs and Quotations of kindred meaning to illustrate the Latin.

Lastly, the want of a good Index in the works which came under my notice seemed a very serious deficiency.

With the view of supplying, in some degree, the requirements above referred to, I have ventured to publish the present compilation.

To aim at anything original in a Book of Proverbs is simply absurd, and the only merit which the author of such a compilation can claim, is that of sheer labour and of judgment in the selection of materials. I have not strictly adhered to the literal rendering of the passages quoted. On the contrary, wherever I thought a quotation would

strike the mind of the reader more forcibly when the form of expression was slightly altered, I have not scrupled to give a lax translation.

A. H.

IVYWELL,
July, 1868.





CORRIGENDA.

Page 260, for "Don Juan, 145," read "Don Juan, i. 145."

„ 289, for "Nugæ seria ducunt," read

"Nugæ seria ducunt

In mala." HOR.



A bove majōri discit arāre minor.—From the old ox the young one learns to plough.

"The young cock crows as he hears the old one."

"As the old cock crows so crows the young."

"As the old birds sing the young ones twitter."

A fronte præcipitium, à tergo lupo.—A precipice is in front, a wolf behind.

"Go forward and fall—go backward and mar all."

See "*Lupum.*" "*Ventus neque.*"

A magnâ non degenerâre culinâ. Juv.—To keep up as good a cuisine as your father.

A mortuo tributum exigere.—To exact an offering from the dead.

"To draw blood from a stone."

A puro pura defluit aqua.—From a pure source pure water comes.

A risu effuso abstine.—Indulge not in boisterous mirth.

“He laughs ill that laughs himself to death.”

Ab actu ad posse valet illatio.—From what has taken place we infer what is about to happen.

“From the straws in the air we judge of the wind.”

“But shepherds know

How hot the mid-day sun shall glow

From the mist of morning sky.” SCOTT.

Ab altëro expectes, altëri quod fecëris. LAB.—As you behave towards others, expect that others will behave to you.

“Do unto others as you would be done unto.”

Ab asinis ad boves transcendere. PLAUT.—To rise to a higher position.

Ab equinis pedibus procul recede.

“Trust not a horse’s heels.”

Ab inopiâ ad virtutem obsepta est via.—Hard is the path from poverty to renown.

“A broken sleeve holdeth the arm back.”

See “*Haud facile.*”

Ab ipso lâre.—From home itself.

[To begin at home.]

Ab ovo usque ad mala.—From the egg to the apple.

[From the beginning to the end of a feast.]

Ab transennâ lumbricum pētere. PLAUT.—To snatch the worm from the trap.

Aberrāre a scopo.—To miss his mark.

Abeunt studiā in mores. OVID.

“Habit becomes second nature.”

“How use doth breed a habit in a man.” SHAKS.

See “*Usus est.*”

Abnormis sapiens.—A man of good natural plain common sense.

Absens hæres non erit.—The absent one will not be the heir.

“Out of sight out of mind.”

See “*Multas amicitias.*”

Absentem lædit, cum ebrîo qui litigat. SYR.—He who quarrels with a drunken man injures one who is absent.

“He that is drunk is gone from home.”

*Absentem qui rodit amicum,
Qui non defendit, alio culpante,
Hic niger est.* HOR.

He who speaks ill of an absent friend, or fails to take his part if attacked by another, that man is a scoundrel.

Absit clamor in collōquio aut lusu.—Avoid bawling in conversation or in play.

Absque bâcûlo ne ingreditor.—Leave not your staff at home.

Abstīnenda vis a regibus.—Use not coercive measures against those in authority.

Absurdum est, ut alios regat, qui seipsum regere nescit.—It is an absurdity that he should rule others who cannot command himself.

Abundans cautēla non nocet.—An excess of caution does no harm.

“Take heed is a good reed.”

“Safe bind, safe find.” SHAKS.

Abundat dulcibus vitiis. QUINT.—He is full of sweet faults.
“E'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.” GOLDSMITH.

Acceptissima semper

Munera sunt, auctor quæ pretiosa facit. OVID.

Those presents are the most acceptable which are enhanced by our regard for the donor.

Acerrima proximorum odia. TAC.—The hatred of relations is the most bitter.

“The wrath of brothers is fierce and devilish.”

“The sweetest wine makes the sharpest vinegar.”

“Cousin-germans—quite removed.”

“The greatest hate springs from the greatest love.”

“If that you have a former friend for foe.” BYRON.

Acribus initiis, incurioso fine. TAC.—Zealous in the commencement, careless in the end.

Acta exteriōra indicant interiōra secrēta.—Our outward actions reveal our hidden intentions.

“Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh.”

“Glowing coals sparkle oft.”

Actum ne agas. CIC.—Do nothing twice over.

“Overdoing is doing nothing to the purpose.”

Actus, me invīto, factus, non est meus actus.—What I do against my will cannot be said to be my own act.

“A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still.”

Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea.—The act itself does not constitute a crime, unless the intent be criminal.

Ad assem omnia perdere.—To lose his last farthing.

Ad calamitatem quilibet rumor valet. SYR.—Every accusation against a fallen man gains credence.

“He who wants his dog killed has only to say he’s mad.”

“He that hath an ill name is half hanged.”

“When the ox falls, there are many that will help to kill him.”

“When the tree is fallen, every one goeth to it with his hatchet.”

“All bite the bitten dog.”

See “*Dejecta.*” “*Invisio semel.*” “*Pudica non.*”

Ad consilium ne accesseris antequam voceris.—Do not give an opinion until it is asked for.

“Speak when you are spoken to.”

Ad finem ubi perveneris, ne velis reverti.—Having achieved your purpose, seek not to undo what has been done.

*Ad gēnērū Cērēris sine cæde et vulnēre pauci
Descendunt reges, et siccâ morte tyranni.* JUV.

Few tyrants go down to the infernal regions by a natural death.

“Tyrants’ fears

Decrease not, but grow faster than their years.” SHAKS.

Ad Græcas Calendas.—When the Greek Calends come round. [Never.]

“When two Sundays meet.”

“When the frog has hair.”

Ad incītas redīgere.—To checkmate your adversary. To leave him not a leg to stand on.

Ad lætitiām datum est vinum non ad ebriētatē.—Wine is given to bring mirth not drunkenness.

“Eating and drinking

Shouldn’t keep us from thinking.”

“Every inordinate cup is unblessed, and the ingredient is a devil.” SHAKS.

Ad mensūram aquam bibunt, citra mensuram offam comedentes.—They limit their expenditure where it is not needed, and are ever lavish of that of which they should be sparing.

“To save at the spigot and let it run out of the bung-hole.”

“To skin a flint for a farthing, and spoil a knife worth fourpence.”

“A cough will stick longer by a horse than a peck of oats.”

“A sooty chimney costs many a beef-steak.”

See “*In minimis.*”

Ad perditam secūrim manubrium adjicere.

"To throw the helve after the hatchet."

See "*Furor est.*"

Ad pœnitendum prop̃erat, citò qui judicat. SYR.—Hasty conclusions lead to speedy repentance.

"Marry in haste, repent at leisure."

See "*Festina lentè.*"

Ad præsens ova cras pullis sunt meliōra.

"Better have an egg to-day than a hen to-morrow."

"One bird in hand is better far
Than two that in the bushes are."

"A sparrow in hand is worth more than a vulture flying."

"He that leaves certainty and sticks to chance,
When fools pipe he may dance."

"A living dog is better than a dead lion."

See "*Capta avis.*" "*Una avis.*"

Ad tristem partem strenua est suspicio. SYR.—A suspicious mind sees everything on the dark side.

"Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind !

The thief doth fear each bush an officer." SHAKS.

"Trifles light as air
Are to the jealous confirmations strong
As proofs of holy writ." SHAKS.

"All seems infected that th' infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye." POPE.

Ad unguem

Factus homo. HOR.

A man perfect to the finger tips.

Adeo in tēnēris consuescere multum est. VIR.—Of such importance is early training.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old will not depart from it."

"What is learned in the cradle lasts to the grave."

"Bend the willow while it is young."

"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined. POPE.

See "*Principiis obsta.*"

Adhibenda est in jocando moderatio. CIC.—Joking must have its proper limit.

"A joke driven too far brings home hate."

"Wit is folly unless a wise man hath the keeping of it."

"The would-be wits and can't-be gentlemen." BYRON.

See "*Cum jocus.*" "*Ludus enim.*" "*Tolle jocos.*"

Adhuc sub iudice lis est. HOR.—The question is yet before the court.

[The point in question is yet undecided.]

Adolescentem verecundum esse decet. PLAUT.—Modesty should accompany youth.

Adornare verbis benefacta. PLIN.—To enrich a favour by a courteous manner in conferring it.

"A civil denial is better than a rude grant."

"Her pretty action did outsell her gift,

And yet enriched it too. She gave it me and said

She prized it once." SHAKS.

See "*Dat bene.*"

Adsum, qui fēci, in me convertite ferrum. VIR.—Here I stand the perpetrator of the crime—turn then your sword on me.

Ædificant domos et non habitābunt.—They build houses but shall not inhabit them.

Ægrescit medendo. VIR.—His sickness increases from the remedies applied to cure it.

“The remedy is worse than the disease.”

“He is the more obstinate for being advised.”

Ægrōtat animo magis quam corpore.—His illness is more mental than bodily.

*Ægrōtat Dæmon, monachus tunc esse volēbat ;
Dæmon convāluit, Dæmon ut ante fuit.*

“When the Devil was sick the Devil a monk would be,
When the Devil got well, the devil a monk was he.”

“The danger past, and God forgotten.”

“When it thunders the thief becomes honest.”

“Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms.”

See “*In morbo.*” “*Quum infirmi.*”

Ægrōto, dum anima est, spes est.—While there is life there is hope.

Emulatio alit ingenia.—Emulation is the whetstone of wit.

Emulatio æmulationem parit.—Emulation begets emulation.

“For emulation hath a thousand sons
That one by one pursue.” SHAKS.

Æquālem uxōrem quære.—Choose a wife from among your equals.

See "*Nube pari.*"

Æquālis æquālem delectat.—Like likes like.

"Birds of a feather flock together."

"Likeness is the mother of love."

See "*Similes.*"

*Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servāre mentem, non secus in bonis.* HOR.

In hard times, no less than in prosperity, preserve equanimity.

"A full cup must be carried steadily."

*Æquam est
Poscentem veniām peccātis reddere rursus.*

It is but fair that he who requires indulgence for his own offences should grant it to others.

Ærugo animi rubigo ingenii. SEN.—The rust of the mind is the destruction of genius.

"Practise not your art, and 'twill soon depart."

"The used key is always bright."

"Still water breeds vermin."

"To have done, is to hang

Quite out of fashion, like a rusty mail

In monumental mockery." SHAKS.

"A sword laid by,

Which eats into itself, and rusts ingloriously."—BYRON.

See "*Doctrīna sed.*" "*Neglectis.*"

Æs debitōrem leve, grave inimicum facit.—Small favours conciliate, but great gifts make enemies.

“ A little debt makes a debtor, a great one an enemy.”

“ Excess of obligations may lose a friend.”

Æstāte penūlam detēris.—Why wear out your great coat in summer ?

“ Fie upon a cloak in fair weather !”

Æstimātor sui immōdīcus.—A self-conceited fellow.

“ Buy him at his own price and sell him at yours and you’ll make no bargain.”

Æstūat ingens

Imo in corde pudor, mixtōque insanīa luctu. VIR.

Passion and shame torment him, and rage is mingled with his grief.

“ Chaos of thought and passion all confused.” POPE.

Ætāte prudentiōres reddimur.—We become wiser as we grow older.

“ Old foxes want no tutors.”

“ Time flies, as he flies, adds increase to her truth,
And gives to her mind what he steals from her youth.”

MOORE.

Æthiōpem dēalbāre.—To make a black man white.

“ He is washing the crow.”

“ Wash a blackamoor white.”

“ Wash a dog, comb a dog, still a dog remains a dog.”

Æthiōpem lavāre.—To wash the Ethiopian.

[Labour in vain.]

“To lather an ass’s head is only wasting soap.”

“Crows are never the whiter for washing themselves.”

Age, libertāte Decembri,

Quando ita majōres voluērunt, utēre. HOR.

Come, let us take a lesson from our forefathers, and enjoy the Christmas holyday.

“At Christmas play, and make good cheer,
For Christmas comes but once a year.” TUSSEER.

“Each age has deemed the new-born year
The fittest time for festal cheer.” SCOTT.

“’Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale,
’Twas Christmas told the merriest tale.” SCOTT.

“Heap on more wood! the wind is chill!
But let it whistle as it will,
We’ll keep up Christmas merry still.” SCOTT.

Age quod agis.—What you are doing do thoroughly.

Agentes et consentientes pari pœnā plectuntur.—Wrongdoers and assenting parties are equally punishable.

“He who holds the ladder is as bad as the thief.”

See “*Cui prodest.*”

Agēre consideratē pluris est quam cogitāre prudenter. CIC.

Prudence in action avails more than wisdom in conception.

Agninis lactibus alligāre canem.—To bind a dog with the gut of a lamb.

“A mad bull is not to be tied up with a packthread.”

“Bolt a door with a boiled carrot!”

“A rope of sand.”

Agnum lupo eripere.—To snatch the lamb from the wolf.

Agri non omnes frugiferi. CIC.—All soils are not fertile.

Ait latro ad latronem.—A rogue says “Yes” to what a rogue says.

See “*Novi Simonem.*”

Albati ad exsequias, pullati ad nuptias procedunt.—They attend a funeral robed in white, and a wedding in mourning.

Alba gallina filius.—Born of a white hen. [A lucky fellow.]

“Born with a silver spoon in his mouth.”

“She was one of those who by fortune’s boon

Are born, as they say, with a silver spoon

In her mouth, not a wooden ladle.” HOOD.

Ale luporum catulos!—Nourish the whelps of a wolf!

“Breed up a crow, and he’ll pick out your eyes.”

See “*Pasce canes.*” “*Tigridis.*”

Alas fuge. Avoid gambling.

“The devil leads him by the nose,

Who the dice too often throws.”

“The best throw of the dice is to throw them away.”

Aleator, quanto in arte est melior, tanto est nequior. SYR.

The more skilful the gambler, the worse the man.

Aliā aliis placent.—Different men like different things.

“All feet tread not in one shoe.”

See “*Mores dispāres.*” “*Non omnes.*”

Alia res sceptrum, alia plectrum.—A sceptre is one thing, a ladle another.

Aliā voce psittācus aliā coturnix lōquitur.—The parrot utters one cry, the quail another.

Aliām aetatem aliā decent.—Different pursuits suit different ages.

Alienā in miseriā cruciātum proprium metuit.—From the miseries of others he fears for his own position.

“When your companions get drunk and fight,

Take up your hat, and wish them good night.”

“When the next house is on fire, 'tis high time to look to your own.”

See “*Tua res.*”

Aliena ne concūpiscas.—Covet not the property of others.

“Enjoy your little while the fool seeks for more.”

Aliēna negotia curat,

Excussus propriis. HOR.

Having no business of his own to attend to, he busies himself with the affairs of others.

Aliēna nobis nostra plus aliis placent. SYR.—The property of others is always more inviting than our own; and that which we ourselves possess is most pleasing to others.

Aliēna opprobriā sæpe

Absterrent vitiis. HOR.

We are often saved from crime by the disgrace of others.

Alienâ optimum insanîâ frui.—It is best to learn wisdom from the follies of others.

“Wise men learn by other men’s mistakes, fools by their own.”

“The folly of one man is the fortune of another.”

“Happy is the man whose father went to the devil.”

See “*Felicitèr sapit.*” “*Optimum est.*”

Alienâ vivère quadrâ. JUV.—To eat off another man’s plate.
[To live at another’s expense.]

Alienam mētis messem.—You reap the crop of another.

See “*Alii sementem.*”

Alienî appētens, sui profusus. SALL.—Covetous of another man’s, prodigal of his own.

Alieno nutu vīvère.—To live at the beck and call of another.

Alii sementem faciunt, alii messem.—Some sow, others reap.

“One beats the bush, another catches the bird.”

Aliis lingua, aliis dentes.—One man uses his tongue, another his teeth.

Alio relinquirente fluctus alius excipit.—When one wave leaves, another succeeds.

“The tide will fetch away what the ebb brings.”

Aliōrum medicus, ipse ulceribus scates. PLUT.—A healer of others, himself diseased.

“The devil rebukes sin.”

“Physician, heal thyself.”

See “*Clodius.*”

Aliquando qui lusit, iterum ludet.—He who has once used deception will deceive again.

“A liar is not believed when he speaks the truth.”

“Trust not him that hath once broken faith.” SHAKS.

Aliquid consuetudīni dandum est. CIC.—Something must be allowed to custom.

Aliquid mali propter vicinum malum.—An evil comes from a neighbouring evil.

“One scabbed sheep will infect a whole flock.”

See “*Corrumpunt bonos.*” “*Grex totus.*”

Alitur vitium vivitque tegendo. VIR.—A fault is fostered by concealment.

Aliud aliis videtur optimum. CIC.—One man thinks one thing best, another another.

See “*Mores dispāres.*”

Aliud est ventilāre, aliud pugnāre.—It is one thing to boast, another to fight.

“Brag’s a good dog, but Holdfast’s a better.”

*Aliud in titūlo, aliud in pyxide.**—The title is one thing, the contents another.

“Don’t rely on the label of the bag.”

Aliud noctūa sonat, aliud cornix.—The owl has one note, the crow another.

* Pyxis. A gallipot which does not contain that which is named on the outside.

Aliud stans, aliud sedens.—Whilst standing he holds one opinion, whilst sitting another.

See "*Quo tenāam.*"

Aliud vinum, aliud ebrietas.—Wine is one thing, drunkenness another.

Alius aliis in rebus præstantior.—One man excels in one thing, another in another.

See "*Mores dispāres.*"

Alter ipse amicus.—A friend is a second self.

Alter remus aquas, alter mihi radat arēnas. PROP.—Let me skim the water with one oar, and with the other touch the sand.

[Go not out of your depth.]

Alterā manu fert aquam, alterā ignem.

"He carries fire in one hand, water in the other."

"He braks my head, an' syne puts on my hoo."

"The cow gives good milk, but kicks over the pail."

"He looks one way and rows another."

See next sentence.

Alterā manu fert lapīdem, alterā panem ostentat. PLAUT.

He carries a stone in one hand while he holds out bread in the other.

"He gives him roast meat and beats him with the spit."

"He covers me with his wings, and bites me with his bill."

See above.

Alterâ manu scabit, alterâ fêrit.—With one hand he scratches you, and with the other he strikes you.

Alterius non sit, qui suus esse potest.—Let no man be the servant of another, who can be his own master.

Alterius sic

Altëra poscit opem res, et conjûrat amïce. HOR.

Thus one thing requires assistance from another, and joins in friendly help.

“Claw me and I'll claw thee.”

See “*Gratia gratiam.*”

Altissîma quæque flumîna minîmo sono labuntur. CURT.

The deepest rivers flow with the least sound.

“Have a care of a silent dog and a still water.”

“Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.” SHAKS.

See “*Cave tibi.*” “*Ne credas.*”

Ama tanquam osûrus; odëris tanquam amatûrus.—Treat your friends as if hereafter they will become your enemies, and your enemies as if they will become your friends.

Amantes amentes sunt.—Lovers are madmen.

“But who, alas! can love and then be wise?” BYRON.

See “*Delirus.*”

Amantîum iræ amôris integratio est. TER.—The quarrels of lovers lead but to the renewal of love.

“Cold broth hot again, that loved I never;
Old love renew'd again, that loved I ever.”

“Old pottage is sooner heated than new made.”

“By biting and scratching cats and dogs come together.”

Amāra bilis amāris pharmācis proluitur. One poison is cured by another.

“Poison quells poison.”

“Desperate cuts must have desperate cures.”

“Knotty timber requires sharp wedges.”

“One fire burns out another’s burning,

One pain is lessen’d by another’s anguish ;

Turn giddy and be help by backward turning ;

One desperate grief cures with another’s languish.” SHAKS.

See “*Malo nodo.*”

Amāre et sapere vix deo concēditur.—To be in love and act wisely is scarcely granted to a god.

“Love’s mind of judgment rarely hath a taste :

Wings and no eyes figure unheedy haste.” SHAKS.

See “*Amantes.*”

Amāre juvēni fructus est, crimen seni. SYR.—To love is a pleasure of youth, a sin in old age.

“Gray and green make the worst medley.”

“May and December never agree.”

Amāre simul et sapere, ipsi Iovi non datur.—Even Jupiter himself cannot be in love and wise at the same time.

See “*Amantes.*”

Amicitia avārōrum complexus sphærārū.—When spherical bodies can unite and embrace, then there will be friendship amongst the avaricious.

Amīci vitium nī feras, prodīs tuum. SYR.—You betray your own failing if you cannot bear with the fault of a friend.

“A friend should bear a friend’s infirmities.” SHAKS.

Amīco ne maledixēris.—Never malign a friend.

Amīcorum est admonēre mutuum.—It is the duty of friends mutually to correct each other.

Amīcus certus in re incertā cernitur. ENNIUS.—A true friend is tested in adversity.

“A friend in need is a friend indeed.”

“No man can be happy without a friend, or be sure of his friend till he is unhappy.”

Amīcus omnium, amīcus nullōrum CIC.—Every man's friend is no man's friend.

“He makes no friend, who never made a foe.” TENNYSON.

Amissum quod nescitur, non amittitur. SYR.—A loss, of which we are ignorant, is no loss.

“What loss feels he that wots not what he loses?” BROOME.

“He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stolen,

Let him not know it, and he's not robb'd at all.” SHAKS.

See “*Certe ignorantia.*” “*In nihil.*” “*Ingens malorum.*”

Amor fit irā jucundior.—Quarrels enhance the pleasures of love.

“Love's quarrels oft in pleasing concord end.”

Amor non patitur moras.—Love brooks no delay.

See “*Amare et.*”

Amor tussisque non celantur.—Love and a cough cannot be hidden.

“They do not love that do not show their love.” SHAKS.

Amor, ut pila, vices exigit.—Love is like a shuttlecock.

“Love cannot be bought or sold, its only price is love.”

Amōto quærāmus seriā ludo. HOR.—Joking apart, now let us be serious.

Amphōra cœpit

Institui : currente rotā cur urceus exit? HOR.

It was intended to be a vase, it has turned out a pot.

Amphōra sub veste rarō portātur honestè.—A cup concealed in the dress is rarely honestly carried.

An dives sit, omnes quærunt, nemo an bonus.—All ask if a man be rich, no one if he be good.

An nescis longas regibus esse manus?—Know you not that kings have long arms?

“He who sups with the devil must have a long spoon.”

“Great men have reaching hands.” SHAKS.

Anīmæ dīmīdium meæ.—My better half.

“The life blood streaming thro’ my heart,

Or my more dear immortal part,

Is not more fondly dear.” BURNS.

Anīmæ esurienti etiam amāra dulcia videntur.—When the soul hungers, even bitter things taste sweet.

Anīmasque in vulnere ponunt. VIR.—Their own death accompanies the wound they inflict.

Anīmi morbi a muscā vel curantur vel inferuntur.—The diseases of the mind are either caused or cured by the power of music.

Anīmo ægrotanti medicus est oratio.—Conversation ministers to a mind diseased.

*Animus rege, qui nisi paret
Impērat.* HOR.

Govern your temper, which will rule you unless kept in subjection.

Animus conscius se remordet.—A mind conscious of guilt is its own accuser.

“A guilty conscience needs no accuser.”

“The mind that broods o’er guilty woes
Is like a scorpion girt by fire.” BYRON.

See “*Hi sunt.*”

Animus hominis semper appetit agere aliquid. CIC.—The human mind ever longs for occupation.

“Pleasure and action make the hours seem short.” SHAKS.

Animus in pedes decidit.—His heart fell down to his heels.

“His courage oozed out at his fingers’ ends.”

*Animus quod perdidit optat,
Atque in præteritâ se totus imāgine versat.* PETRON.

The mind still longs for what it has missed, and loses itself in the contemplation of the past.

“Can a mill go with the water that’s past?”

Annōsa vulpes non capitur laqueo.—An old fox is not caught in a snare.

“Old birds are not caught with chaff.”

See “*Vetula vulpes.*”

Annulus aureus in nare suillâ.—A ring of gold in a sow’s nostril.

Annus producit, non ager.—It is the season not the soil that brings the crop.

Ante barbam doces senes.—A beardless boy would teach old men!

“Shall the gosling teach the goose to swim?”

“Teach your grandam to spin.”

See “*Aquillam volare.*”

Ante Dei vultum nihil unquam restat inultum.—Punishment awaits all offences.

“God permits the wicked ; but not for ever.”

“The wages of sin is death.”

Ante molam primus qui venit, non molat imus. He who has come to the mill first does not grind last.

“First come to the mill, first grind.”

“For the last comer the bones.”

“The early bird catcheth the worm.”

See “*Sero venientibus.*”

Ante victoriam ne canas triumphum.—Sing not of triumph before the victory.

“Boil not the pap before the child is born.”

“Don’t cry till you are out of the wood.”

“Sell not the bear’s skin before you have caught him.”

“Don’t cry fish before they’re caught.”

“Don’t snap your fingers at the dogs before you are out of the village.”

“To swallow gudgeons ere they’re caught

And count their chickens ere they’re hatched.” BUTLER.

Antehac putābam te habere cornua.—Hitherto I gave you credit for having horns.

[I gave you credit for not being wanting in courage.]

Antīquior quam Chaos et Saturnia tempōra.—More ancient than chaos and the reign of Saturn.

Antīquis debētur veneratio.—Antiquity is entitled to respect.

Anus saltat!—An old woman would dance!

“When a goose dances, and a fool versifies, there is sport.”

Anus sīmia sero quidem.—The old monkey is caught at last.

Anus subsultans multum excitat pulvērīs.—An old woman dancing makes a great dust.

[Anything out of season is obnoxious.]

Apērit prācordia Liber. HOR.—Wine unlocks the breast.

“Wine wears no mask.”

See “*In vino.*”

Apertè mala cum est muliēr, tum demum est bona. SYR.

When a woman is undisguisedly bad, then indeed she is good.

[Comparatively speaking, as she at least lacks deception.]

Appārent rari nantes in gurgite vasto. VIR.—They appear but here and there swimming in the vasty deep.

[The portions of some books really worth notice are few and far between.]

Aquæ furtivæ dulciores sunt.—Stolen waters are the sweetest.

See "*Nittmur.*"

Aquam e pumice postūlas.—You seek water from a stone.

"You can't take blood from a stone."

Aquam igni miscere.—To mix fire and water.

Aquam in mortario tundere.—To pound water in a mortar.

Aquam plorat, cum lavat, profundere.—He even begrudges the water with which he washes.

"He will not lose the parings of his nails."

"He'd skin a louse, and send the hide and fat to market."

"A goose cannot graze after him."

Aquila non capit muscas.—The eagle does not catch flies.

"The eagle suffers little birds to sing,

And is not careful what they mean thereby." SHAKS.

Aquilam volare, delphinum natare doces.—Teach an eagle to fly, a dolphin to swim.

"Teach your grandame to suck eggs."

See "*Ante barbam.*"

Arbor naturam dat fructibus atque figuram.—It is the tree that gives its nature to the fruit.

"A chip of the old block."

Arbor ut ex fructu sic nequam noscitur actu.—As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the wicked man by his deeds.

Arcades ambo. VIR.—A precious pair of scamps.

See "*Ait latro.*" "*Novi Simonem.*"

Arcānum demens detēgit ebrietas.—Mad drunkenness discloses every secret.

“When wine sinks, words swim.”

See “*In vino.*”

*Arcānum neque tu scrutaberis ullius unquam,
Commissumque teges et vino tortus et irā.* HOR.

Pry not into the affairs of others, and keep secret that which has been entrusted to you, though sorely tempted by wine and passion.

Arcem ex cloācā facere.—To make a palace of a pigstye.

“To make a mountain of a molehill.”

See “*Murem pro.*” “*Parturiunt.*”

Arcta decet sanum comitem toga. HOR.—If you are only an underling, don't dress too fine.

Arcum intensio frangit, animum remissio. SYR.—Straining breaks the bow, relaxation the mind.

See “*Jocandum.*” “*Stare diu.*”

Arcus nimis intentus rumpitur.—A bow too much bent is broken.

“Too to will in two.”

Arēnæ mandas semina.—You are but sowing in sand.

Arēnam metiris.—You count the sand.

Argentēis hastis pugna, et omnia expugnābis.—Fight with silver spears, and you will overcome everything.

“Money will do more than my lord's letter.”

Argentum versum est in scoriam.—The silver is become dross.

*Argūe consultum, te diliget ; argūe stultum,
Avertet vultum, nec te dimittet inultum.*

Correct a wise man, and he will be grateful ; correct a fool, and he will not only give a deaf ear, but send you off with a flea in your ear.

Argumentum baculūnum.—Club law.

Arrogantia non ferenda.—Arrogance is intolerable.

“ Arrogance is a weed that grows mostly on a dunghill.”

Ars amat fortunam et fortuna artem.—Fortune and the arts assist each other.

Ars compensabit, quod vis tibi magna negabit.—Skill will enable us to succeed in that which sheer force could not accomplish.

“ If I canna do't by might, I'll do't by sleight.”

See “ *Dolus an.* ” “ *Si leonina.* ”

Ars est celare artem.—It is the perfection of art when no trace of the artist appears.

Ars longa, vita brevis.—Science is unlimited in its course ; life is short.

“ The day is short, and the work is much.”

“ Art is long, but time is fleeting.” LONGFELLOW.

Ars portus inopiæ.—Education is the poor man's haven.

Artem natūra superat sine vi, sine curâ.—Nature without an effort surpasses art.

“God made the country, but man the town.” COWPER.

Asīni vellera quæris!—You seek wool from a donkey!

Asinum tondes!—Would you shear a donkey for wool!

Asinus asino, sus sui pulcher, et suum cuique pulchrum.

An ass is beautiful in the eyes of an ass; a sow in those of a sow; and every race is attractive to itself.

“A crow thinks her own bird fairest.”

“Every Jack has his Jill.”

“Like will to like.”

“What bird so white as mine? says the crow.”

“When yet was ever found a mother

Who'd give her booby for another?” GAY.

Asinus esuriens fustem negligit.—A hungry ass heeds not a blow.

“A hungry dog is not afraid of a cudgelling.”

Asinus in pelle leōnis.—An ass in the skin of a lion.

Asinus stramenta mavult quam aurum.—Hay is more acceptable to an ass than gold.

“What should a cow do with a nutmeg?”

“What's the use of putting honey in an ass's mouth.”

“A barley corn is better than a diamond to a cock.”

“Good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.” SHAKS.

Aspĕra vita sed salūbris.—A hard life but a healthy one.

“Something attempted, something done
Has earned a night’s repose.” LONGFELLOW.

“Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when restive sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.” SHAKS.

Aspĕra vox, “Ite,” sed vox est blanda, “Venīte.”—Harsh is the voice which would dismiss us, but sweet is the sound of welcome.

Asperius nihil est humīli cum surgit in altum. CLAUD.
Nothing is more obnoxious than a low person raised to a high position.

“Set a beggar on a horse and he’ll ride to the devil.”

“The higher the monkey goes the more he shows his tail.”

“No pride like that of an enriched beggar.”

“The more riches a fool hath, the greater fool he is.”

“It is the bright day that brings forth the adder.” SHAKS.

See “*Licet superbus.*”

Aspĕce, quid faciant commercia! JUV.—See the effect of commercial intercourse.

Assidua stilla saxum excavat.—Constant dripping wears away the rock.

See “*Gutta cavat.*” “*Multis ictibus.*”

At suave est ex magno tollere acervo. HOR.—‘Tis pleasant to have a large heap to take from.

Athenas noctuas!

"Owls to Athens."

"Coals to Newcastle."

"Enchantments to Egypt."

"Pepper to Hindostan."

"Indulgencies to Rome."

"Fir trees to Norway."

Atqui non est apud aram consultandum.—It is not at the altar that we should consider the course we would take.

"Deliberate before you act."

"Look before you leap."

"Draw not thy bow before thy arrow be fixed."

Atrīa servantem postīco-falle clientem. HOR.—While your client is watching for you at the front door, slip out at the back.

Attrītus gālĕā.—Worn bare by the helmet.

"I have been a soldier,

Till the helm hath worn these aged temples bare." MILMAN.

Audāces fortūna juvat timīdosque repellit.—Fortune smiles on the brave, and frowns upon the coward.

See "*Audentes.*" "*Dii facientes.*" "*Tollenti.*"

Aude aliquid brevibus Gyāris et carcère dignum,

Si vis esse aliquis. JUV.

Have the courage to do something which deserves transportation if you want to be somebody.

Audendo magnus tegitur timor. LUC.—Great cowardice is hidden by a bluster of daring.

“The dog that means to bite don’t bark.”

“Timid dogs bark most.”

See “*Canes timidi.*”

Audentes fortuna juvat. VIR.—Fortune favours the bold.

“Bold resolution is the favourite of providence.”

“Fortune gives her hand to a bold man.”

“Boldness in business is the first, second, and third thing.”

“He that dares not venture must not complain of ill luck.”

See “*Fortes fortuna.*” “*Timidi nunquam.*”

Audi alteram partem.—Hear both sides of a question.

“One tale is good till another is told.”

Audi, quæ ex animo dicuntur.—Listen to that which is openly and seriously spoken.

Audi, vide, tace.—Hear, see, and be silent.

“Wider ears and a short tongue.”

“Nature has given us two ears, two eyes, and but one tongue.”

“Have more than thou showest,

Speak less than thou knowest.” SHAKS.

Audiens non audit.—Hearing he hears not. He is deaf to entreaty.

[*Aliter.* To feign deafness.]

“He hath ears but hears not.”

Audire est obedire. ISIDOR.—To hear is to heed.

Auditis aliquid novus adjicit auctor. OVID.—Every one who repeats it adds something to the scandal.

[The rolling snow-ball.]

Audito multa, sed loquere pauca.—Hear all, say nothing.

“No wisdom to silence.”

“He that hears much and speaks not at all
Shall be welcome both in bower and hall.”

“He that speaks, sows; he that hears, reaps.”

See “*Est tempus.*” “*In garrulo.*” “*Non unquam.*” “*Quid de quoque.*”

Aulædus sit, qui citharædus esse non possit. CIC.—Let him play the second fiddle who can't play the first.

See “*Si bovem.*”

Aurea ne credas quæcunque nitescere cernis.—Believe not that all that shines is gold.

See “*Non omne quod.*”

Auræ compedes.—Fetters of gold.

Aureo hamo piscari.—To fish with a golden hook.

Auri sacra fames. VIR.—The accursed hunger for gold.

“Gold! gold! gold! gold!”

Bright and yellow, hard and cold!” HOOD.

Auribus lupum tenē. TER.—I hold a wolf by the ears.

[I am in a dilemma.

I have caught a Tartar.]

Aurīga virtūtum prudentia.—Prudence is the charioteer of all virtues.

See "*Nervi et.*"

Auro loquente, nihil pollet oratio.—Eloquence avails nothing against the voice of gold.

"You may speak with your gold and make other tongues silent."

"Where gold avails, argument fails."

Aurōra amīca musārum.—The early morn favours study.

Aurum igni probātum.—Gold is proved by fire.

"Prosperity discovers vices, and adversity virtue."

*Aurum per mediōs ire satellītes,
Et perrumpēre amat saxa, potentius
Ictu fulmīnēo.* HOR.

Gold delights to walk through the very midst of the guard, and to break its way through hard rocks, more powerful in its blow than lightning.

"No lock will hold against the power of gold."

"Bribes will enter without knocking."

"The golden key opens every door."

"If the walls were adamant, gold would take the town."

"Yes! ready money is Aladdin's lamp." BYRON.

Ausculat et perpende.—Give ear and weigh the matter well.

Aut amat, aut odit mulier. SYR.—A woman either loves or hates.

Aut Cæsar, aut nullus.—Either Cæsar, or nobody.

“Either a man or a mouse.”

“Success or ruin.”

“Neck or nothing.”

“Victory or Westminster Abbey.” NELSON.

Aut dic, aut accipe calcem. JUV.—Speak, or be kicked.

“He won’t, won’t he? Then bring me my boots.” BARHAM.

Aut insānit homo, aut versus facit. HOR.—The fellow is either a madman or a poet.

Aut minus animi, aut plus potentia.—Less malevolence, or more power to exercise it.

“Anger without power is folly.”

“Don’t show your teeth if you can’t bite.”

Aut navis, aut galërus.—Either a ship or a tuft of feathers.

“’Tis either a hare or a brake-bush.”

Aut non tentāris, aut perfice. OVID.

“If thy heart fail thee, why then climb at all?”

“Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.”

Aut numen, aut Nebuchadnezzar.—A deity or a devil.

[Either greater or less than man.]

“I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.” SHAKS.

Aut potentior te aut imbecillior læsit; si imbecillior, parce illi; si potentior, tibi. SEN.—He who has wronged you is either stronger or weaker than yourself: be he weaker, spare him; be he stronger, then spare yourself.

Aut suadendo blanditur, aut minando terret.—He either wheedles by suasive means or terrifies by threats.

Aut victor, aut victus.—A king or a slave.

See "*Aut Cæsar.*"

Avārus, nisi quum moritur, nihil recte facit.—A covetous man does nothing that he should till he dies.

Avīde audīmus, aures enim homīnum novitāte lætantur. PLIN.
We listen with deep interest to what we hear, for to man novelty is ever charming.

See "*Est natūra.*" "*Est quoque.*" "*Rarum carum.*"

Avīdis natūra parum est. SEN.—The world itself is too small for the covetous.

Avito viret honōre.—He flourishes by hereditary renown.





ALBUS *balbum rectiùs intelligit.*—To understand a stammerer, you ought to stammer yourself.

“Set a thief to catch a thief.”

Barbæ tenus sapientes.—Philosophers as far as the beard.

“With no more sign of wisdom than a beard.” TENNYSON.

“The beard does not make the philosopher.”

“The hair that covers the wit is more than the wit, for the greater hides the less. SHAKS.

Barbârus evāsit inter barbâros.—The rough manners of the vulgar are contagious.

“Harm watch, harm catch.”

Beāti monöcûli in regiõne cæcõrum.—Happy are one-eyed men in the country of the blind.

“A triton among minnows.”

“In Blindman’s land your one-eyed man’s a god.”

“A giant among the pigmies.”

*Beatus ille qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
Solutus omni fenore.* HOR.

Happy the man who, removed from all cares of business, after the manner of his forefathers cultivates with his own team his paternal acres, freed from all thought of usury.

"Far from gay cities and the ways of men." POPE.

See "*Nec otia.*" "*Si curam.*"

Bellum cum vitiis, sed pax cum personis. ISIDOR.—War with vices, but peace with individuals.

"Preserve the guns, but destroy the gunners."

"Condemn the fault, but not the actor of it." SHAKS.

Bellum nec timendum nec provocandum. PLIN.—War should neither be feared nor provoked.

Bene dormit, qui non sentit quod malè dormiat. SYR.—Well does he sleep who knows not that his sleep has been broken.

"He that is not sensible of his loss has lost nothing."

See "*Amissum quod.*"

Benè est cui Deus obtulit

Parcâ quod satis est manu. HOR.

Happy is the man to whom nature has given a sufficiency with even a sparing hand.

"The greatest wealth is contentment with a little."

"Much coin, much care."

See "*Is minimo.*" "*Lætus sorte.*"

Benefacta malè locāta, malefacta arbitror. CIC.—Favours out of place I regard as positive injuries.

“Praise undeserved is satire in disguise.”

Beneficia dare qui nescit, injustè petit. SYR.—He who will not grant a favour has no right to ask one.

“Courtesy on one side can never last long.”

Beneficia usque eo læta sunt, dum videntur exsolvi posse. TAC.
Kindness, so far as we can return it, is agreeable.

“Little presents maintain friendships.”

“A little debt makes a debtor, a great one an enemy.”

“Excess of obligations may lose a friend.”

Beneficii accepti memor esto.—Be not unmindful of obligations conferred.

“Gratitude is the least of virtues, but ingratitude the worst of vices.”

“Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude.” SHAKS.

Beneficium accipere, libertatem vendere est. LABER.—To place yourself under an obligation is to sell your liberty.

“Better buy than borrow.”

“Begging a courtesy is selling liberty.”

“He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.”

“See “*Emere malo*.”

Beneficium invito non datur.—A service done to the unwilling is no service.

“A wilful man maun hae his way.” SCOTT.

Bestia bestiam novit.—One beast easily recognizes another.

“As leopard feels at home with leopard.” G. ELLIOT.

See “*Æquālis æqualem.*”

Bis ac ter, quod pulchrum.—A good thing can be twice, nay, even thrice spoken.

“A good tale is none the worse for being twice told.”

Bis dat, qui citò dat.

“He giveth twice who giveth in a trice.”

“Unwilling service earns no thanks.”

“Slow help is no help.”

See “*Gratia ab.*” “*Tarde benefacere.*”

Bis est gratum, quod opus est, si ultro offèras. SYR.—A kindness spontaneously offered to him who needs it, is doubly gratifying.

See “*Amicus certus.*”

Bis interimittur, qui suis armis perit. SYR.—He dies twice who perishes by his own weapons.

“That eagle’s fate and mine were one,
Who, on the shaft that made him die,
Espied a feather of his own,
Wherewith he wont to soar on high.” WALLER.

See “*Nostris ipsorum.*”

Bis peccāre in bello non licet.—War gives no opportunity for repeating a mistake.

Bis vincit, qui se vincit in victoriā. SYR.—He is twice a conqueror, who can restrain himself in the hour of triumph.

“He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.”

“The noblest vengeance is to forgive.”

Bona nemīni hora est, ut non alicui sit mala. SYR.—No hour brings good fortune to one man without bringing misfortune to another.

“Never morning wore
To evening, but some heart did break.” TENNYSON.

Bona nomīna mala fiunt, si non appelles.—Good debts become bad unless called in.

“A man may lose his goods for want of demanding them.”

Bonæ leges ex malis moribus procreantur. MACROB.—Good laws are the offspring of bad actions.

Bonārum rerum consuetudo pessīma est. SYR.—The habitual living in prosperity is most injurious.

Bonī pastōris est tondere pecus, non deglubere. SUET.—It is the duty of a good shepherd to shear, not to skin his sheep.

“Shear the sheep but don’t flay them.”

“Friends are like fiddle-strings; they must not be screwed too tight.”

“The orange that is too hard squeezed yields a bitter juice.”

Boni principii finis bonus.—A good beginning ensures a good ending.

“Well begun is half done.”

Boni venatōris est plures feras capere, non omnes.—It is the duty of a good sportsman to kill game freely, but not to kill all.

Bonis avibus.—With good luck.

Bonis nocet, quisquis pepercit malis. SYR.—He who spares the wicked injures the good.

“Pardoning the bad is injuring the good.”

“He who spares vice wrongs virtue.”

Bonis quod bēnēfit, haud perit.—A kindness bestowed on the good is never thrown away.

Bonum est duābus niti anchōris.—It is best to trust to two anchors.

[Have two strings to your bow.]

“Good riding at two anchors men have told,
For if one break, the other yet may hold.”

Bonum est fugienda aspicere in alieno malo. SYR.—It is prudent to learn what to avoid from the misfortunes of others.

See “*Alienū optimum.*”

Bonum magis carendo quam fruendo sentitur.—A good thing is esteemed more in its absence than in its enjoyment.

"The ass does not know the value of his tail till he has lost it."

"It so falls out

That what we have we prize not to the worth
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lacked and lost,
Why, then we rack the value." SHAKS.

"Our rash faults

Make trivial price of serious things we have,
Not knowing them until we know their grave." SHAKS.

See "*Nostra intelligimus.*" "*Rem carendo.*"

Bonum servat castellum, qui custodiërit corpus suum.—He keeps watch over a good castle who has guarded his own constitution.

"Be old betimes that thou may'st long be so."

"Reckless youth makes rueful age."

See "*Maturè fias.*" "*Quæ peccāmus.*"

Bonus dux bonum reddit comitem.—A good leader makes a good follower.

"A good Jack makes a good Jill."

Bonus orātor, pessimus vir.—A good orator, but a very bad man.

"A grand eloquence, little conscience."

Bos aliënus subinde prospectat foras.—The ox in a strange stall often casts a longing look towards the door.

"The frog cannot out of her bog."

"There is no place like home."

See "*Nescio quâ.*" "*Patriæ fumus.*"

Bos in stăbŭlo.—An ox [eating his head off] in the stall.

Bos lassus fortius figit pedem.—The ox when most weary is most surefooted.

“Slow and sure.”

Bove venāri lepōrem.—To hunt the hare with the ox.

“To catch a hare with a tabret.”

Brevis esse labōro,

Obscūrus fio. HOR.

In trying to be concise I become obscure.

Brevis est magni fortūna favōris.—The favour of the great is not lasting.

“O how wretched

Is that poor man that hangs on princes' favours!” SHAKS.

Brutum fulmen.—Harmless lightning.

[Impotent threats.]

“A blow with a reed makes a noise but hurts not.”

“A tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing.” SHAKS.

Bubo canit lusciniæ.—The owl sings to the nightingale.

Bullatæ nugæ.—Empty expressions. Bombast.



ADIT *questio*.—There is an end of the matter.

Cæca invidiâ est, nec quidquam aliud scit quam detrectâre virtutes. LIVY.—Envy is blind,

and is only clever in depreciating the virtues of others.

Cæci sunt oculi cum animus res alias agit. SYR.—The eyes see not what is before them when the mind is intent on other matters.

Cæcus cæco dux!—A blind leader of the blind.

“He tells me my way, and knows not his own.”

Cæcus iter monstrâre vult.—The blind man wishes to show the way.

“The blind would lead the blind.”

“Cleaning a blot with blotted fingers maketh a greater.”

“Like Banbury tinkers that in mending one hole make three.”

Cædîmur et totîdem plagis consumîmus hostem. HOR.—We get blows and return them.

“Tit for tat.”

“Give and take.”

Cædîmus, inque vicem præbēmus crura sagittis.—We conquer and are conquered in our turn.

Călăbri hospitîs xēnîa.—Presents more burdensome than profitable.

"A white elephant."

Calamitōsus est animus futūri anxius. SEN.—The mind that is anxious about the future is wretched.

"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

"Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow,
Leave things of the future to fate ;
What's the use to anticipate sorrow ?
Life's troubles come never too late." SWAIN.

"Round, round, while thus we go round,
The best thing a man can do,
Is to make it at least, a merry-go-round,
By — sending the wine round too." MOORE.

See "*Carpe diem.*" "*Plus dolet.*" "*Quid sit.*"

Calcūlo mordēre.—To pay off a grudge by a vote.

Călîdum prandium comedisti. PLAUT.—You have eaten a meal dangerously seasoned. [You have laid up a grief in store for yourself.]

"Hot sup, hot swallow."

Caligāre in sole.—To be blind even in the light of the sun.

Calumniāre fortiter, et aliquid adhærēbit.—Calumniate strongly and some of it will stick.

“Slander leaves a score behind it.”

“Lay it on thick and some of it will stick.”

“Even doubtful accusations leave a stain behind them.”

“Slander! slander! some of it always sticks.”

“If the ball does not stick to the wall, yet 'twill leave some mark.”

“A blow from a frying-pan blacks, though it may not hurt.”

Camēlus desīdērans cornūa etiam aures perdidit.—The camel asking for horns lost also his ears.

[In grasping for things we need not, we often lose what we have.
Vide, Fable of Dog and Shadow.]

“Much would have more, and lost all.”

“Grasp all, lose all.”

See “*Certa amittimus.*” “*Duos qui.*” “*Qui totum.*”

Camēlus, vel scabiōsa, complurium asīnorum gestat onēra.
Even a mangy camel will carry more than a herd of asses.

Cancer lepōrem capit.—The crab would catch the hare!

Cancros lepōri compāras.—You compare the tortoise to the hare.

Candīda pax homīnes, trux decet ira feras. OVID.—Honourable peace becomes men, fierce anger should belong to beasts.

Candor dat vīribus alas.—Sincerity gives wings to power.

Canem excoriātam excoriāre.—To beat the dog already punished.

“To kick a man when he is down.”

“To pour water on a drowned mouse.”

Canes tīmīdi vehementius latrant quàm mordent. Q. CURT.

Timid dogs more eagerly bark than bite.

“The greatest barkers bite not sorest.”

“Dogs that bark at a distance bite not at hand.”

“He threatens who is afraid.”

“He who gives himself airs of importance, exhibits the credentials of impotence.” LAVATER.

See “*Audendo magnus.*” “*Minima possunt.*”

“*Vacuum vas.*”

Cani das palēas, ašino ossa.—You give hay to the dog and bones to the ass.

See “*Asīnus stramenta.*”

Canis clancūlum mordens.—A dog that bites silently.

[An insidious traducer.

He who would kill you with an air-gun.]

Canis festinans cæcos partūrit catūlos.—The bitch in her haste brings forth blind puppies.

See “*Festina.*”

Canis reversus ad vomitum.—A dog returned to his vomit.

[Going back to bad habits.]

“The sow that was washed is turned to her wallowing in the mire.”

Cantābit vacuus coram latrōne viātor. JUV.—A pauper traveller will sing before a beggar.

“The beggar may sing before the thief.”

“A thread-bare coat is armour proof against highwaymen.”

Cantilēnam eandem canis. TER.—You harp perpetually on the same string.

“Still harping on my daughter.” SHAKS.

Capite gestāre.—To carry on the head.

[i. e., To love dearly.]*

Capta avis est pluris quam mille in gramine ruris.

“A small benefit obtained is better than a great one in expectation.”

“A sparrow in hand is worth a pheasant that flieth by.”

“One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.”

“I will not change a cottage in possession for a kingdom in reversion.”

See “*Ad præsens.*”

Captantes capti sumus.—While we would catch we are caught.

“Subtlety set a trap and caught itself.”

“Dissemblers oftener deceive themselves than others.”

“Trickery comes back to its master.”

See “*Neque enim.*” “*Qui capit.*”

Captivum impūnē lacessunt.—A captive they insult with impunity.

“Even a child may beat a man that's bound.”

“Little birds may pick a dead lion.”

See “*Turpis in reum.*”

* From the custom of mothers and nurses carrying infants in a sort of cradle placed on the head.

Caput artis est decēre quod faciās.—It is the essence of good taste to do that which is consistent with our position.

“That suit is best that best fits me.”

Caput lupinum.—A wolf’s head (on which a price was put).

[An outlaw. A Pariah.

Fair game for anybody.]

Caput serpentis contrēre.—To bruise the head of the serpent.

Caput sine linguā.—A head without a tongue.

Carent quia vate sacro. HOR.—(They are unknown) because they had no bard to sing their praises.

“Troy owes to Homer what whist owes to Hoyle.” BYRON.

“The present century was growing blind
To the great Marlborough’s skill in giving knocks,
Until his late life by Archdeacon Coxe.” BYRON.

Caret periculo, qui etiam tutus cavet. SYR.—He is the furthest from danger, who is on his guard even when in safety.

“He that is too secure is not safe.”

“Though the sun shines, leave not your cloak at home.”

“He that fears danger in time seldom feels it.”

“The way to be safe is never to feel secure.”

“Better to be despised for too anxious apprehensions than ruined
by too confident a security.” BURKE.

See “*Citius venit.*”

Cari rixantur, rixantes conciliantur.—Friends become foes, and foes are reconciled.

“Love-quarrels oft in pleasing concord end.” MILTON.

Carus est carum, si prægustatur amārum.—Misfortunes make happiness more sweet when it comes.

“Pain past is pleasure.”

“Pain is forgotten where gain comes.”

“If there were no clouds we should not enjoy the sun.”

“Sweet is pleasure after pain.” DRYDEN.

See “*Forsan et.*” “*Jucunda est.*”

Carpe diem quàm minime crēdūla postēro. HOR.—Catch the opportunity while it lasts, and rely not on what the morrow may bring.

“Take time when time is, for time will away.”

“Defer not till to-morrow what may be done to-day.”

“One to-day is worth two to-morrows.”

“Defer not till to-morrow to be wise,

To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.” CONGREVE.

“Let us crown ourselves with rosebuds before they be withered.”

WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

“But who would scorn the month of June,

Because December with his breath so hoary,

Must come? Much rather should he court the ray,

To hoard up warmth against a wintry day.” BYRON.

“Then fill the bowl—away with gloom!

Our joys shall always last;

For Hope shall brighten days to come,

And Mem'ry gild the past.” MOORE.

“We frolic while 'tis May.” GRAY.

See “*Calamitosus.*” “*Plus dolet.*” “*Quid sit.*”

Casta ad virum matrōna parendo impērat. SYR.—A virtuous wife commands her husband by obeying him.

"How gently glides the married life away,
When she who rules still seems but to obey."

"She stoops to conquer."

Casus dementis correctio fit sapientis.—The misfortune of the foolish is a warning to the wise.

"Think, ye may buy the joys o'er dear,
Remember Tam o' Shanter's mare." BURNS.

See "*Alicū optimum.*"

Casus plerumque ridicūlus multos elevāvit.—A ridiculous accident has often been the making of many.

"The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

"Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." SHAKS.

"Great actions are not always true sons
Of great and mighty resolutions." BUTLER.

"A lucky chance, that oft decides the fate
Of mighty monarchs." THOMSON.

Catus amat pisces, sed non vult tingere plantam.

"Fain would the cat fish eat,
But she is loth to wet her feet."

Cauda de vulpe testatur.—A fox is known by his tail.

Caudā tenes anguillam.—You hold an eel by the tail.
[You are dealing with a slippery fellow.]

Caudæ pilos equinæ paulatim oportet evellere.—To remove the hairs from a horse's tail, one by one must be plucked out.

[Small persevering efforts succeed, when violent measures would fail.]

"Drop by drop the lake is drained."

"Feather by feather the goose is plucked."

See "*Gutta cavat.*"

Caudam pavitantem subjicere utero.—To put his tail between his legs.

Caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus.—A blockhead, a dolt, a donkey, a leaden-headed fellow.

Causa latet; vis est notissima. OVID.—The cause lies hidden; the effect is most notorious.

*Cautus enim metuit foveam lupus, accipiterque
Suspectos laqueos, et opertum miluus hamum.* HOR.

The cautious wolf fears the pit, the hawk regards with suspicion the snare laid for her, and the fish the hook in its concealment.

Cautus homo cavit, si quem natura notavit.—A cautious man will observe the indications of character which nature reveals in others.

Cave canem.—Beware of the dog.

Cave ne quidquam incipias quod post pœnitentiam.—Have a care not to commence an undertaking of which you may repent.

“Consideration gets as many victories as rashness loses.”

“Consideration is the parent of wisdom.”

Cave ne titubēs. HOR.—Take heed lest you stumble.

“He was slain that had warning, not he that took it.”

Cave tibi a cane muto, et aquā silenti.—Beware of a silent dog and still water.

“Still waters run deep.”

See “*Altissima.*” “*Ne credas.*”

Caveat emptor.—Let the buyer be on his guard.

“Buyers want a hundred eyes, sellers none.”

“Who buys hath need of eyes.”

Cavendum est ne major pœna quam culpa sit. CIC.—Care must be taken that the punishment does not exceed the offence.

Cedant arma togæ. CIC.—Let the force of arms give place to law and justice.

Cede deo.—Yield to divine power.

“Who spits against heaven it falls in his face.”

See “*In cælum.*” “*Ludere cum.*”

Cede repugnanti; cedendo victor abibis.—Give way to him with whom you contend; by doing so you will gain the victory.

Celāta virtus ignavia est.—Hidden valour is as bad as cowardice.

“Thoughts shut up want air,
And spoil like bales unopen'd to the sun.” YOUNG.

See “*Paulum sepulta.*”

Celerius occidit festināta maturitas. QUINT.—That which prematurely arrives at perfection soon perishes.

See “*Cū matūrum.*”

*Celsæ grāviorē casu
Decidunt turres.* HOR.

The higher the tower, the greater the fall thereof.

“The highest tree hath the greatest fall.”

“Look high and fall low.”

Certa amittimus, dum incerta pētimus. PLAUT.—In grasping at uncertainties we lose that which is certain.

“Catch not at the shadow, and lose the substance.”

See “*Camēlus.*”

Certe ignoratio futurōrum malōrum utilior est quam scientia.
CIC.—Ignorance of impending evil is far better than a knowledge of its approach.

“Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise.” GRAY.

“What the eye sees not the heart rues not.”

See “*Amisum quod.*” “*Ingens malorum.*”

Certis rebus certa signa præcurrunt. CIC.—Certain signs are the forerunners of certain events.

“Coming events cast their shadows before.” CAMPBELL.

“Often do the spirits
Of great events stride on before the events,
And in to-day already walks to-morrow.” COLERIDGE.

Certum pele finem.—Aim at a certain issue.

Cessante causâ, cessat effectus. COKE.—The cause ceasing, the effect ceases also.

“Take away fuel, take away flame.”

Cessit in proverbium.—It has become a proverb.

Chamæleonte mutabilior.—More changeable than the chameleon.

Cicâda cîcâdæ cara, formîcæ formîcæ.—The grasshopper is dear to the grasshopper, the ant loves the ant.

See “*Æqualis æqualem.*” “*Similes simili.*”

Cîcâdæ apem compăras.—You compare the bee to the grasshopper!

Cithăra tollit curas.—The harp dispels care.

“Little we heed the tempest drear,
While music, mirth, and social cheer,
Speed on their wings the passing year.” SCOTT.

“Where gripinge grefes ye hart would wounde,
And dolefulle domps ye mynde oppresse,
There musicke with her silver sound,
Is wont with spede to send redresse.” R. EDWARDS.

Citius elephantem sub alâ celes.—Sooner could you hide an elephant under your armpit.

Citius quam gradatim.—By speedy, not by slow measures.

“ He that dallies with his enemy gives him leave to kill him.”

“ He that gives time to resolve, gives time to deny, and warning to prevent.”

Citius terra æthëra conscendet.—Sooner shall earth mount to heaven.

Citius venit periculum cum contemnitur. SYR.—Danger comes on us more speedily when we treat it with contempt.

“ Danger is next neighbour to security.”

“ Who looks not before finds himself behind.”

“ Good watch prevents misfortune.”

See “ *Caret periculo.*”

Citò matûrum, citò putridum.—Soon ripe, soon rotten.

“ A man at five may be a fool at fifteen.”

“ A man at sixteen will prove a child at sixty.”

“ There is an order

Of mortals on the earth, who do become

Old in their youth, and die ere middle age.” BYRON.

“ The ripest fruit first falls.” SHAKS.

See “ *Is cadet.*” “ *Una dies.*”

Cito pede præterit ætas.—Time flies with hasty step.

“ My days are swifter than a weaver’s shuttle.”

“ Time fleeth away without delay.”

See “ *Labitur.*”

Clamōsior lauro ardente.—More noisy than laurel when burning.

“For as the crackling of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of the fool.”

Clausis thesauris incubāre.—To sit brooding over treasures, and enjoy them not.

See “*Frustrā habet.*” “*Quo mihi.*”

Clodius accūsāt mœchos!—Clodius impeaches the adulterers!

“Thou art a bitter bird, said the raven to the starling.”

“The raven chides blackness.”

“Death said to the man with his throat cut, ‘How ugly you look.’”

“One ass nicknames another ‘Long-ears.’”

“The sooty oven mocks the black chimney.”

“The frying-pan says to the kettle, ‘Avaunt, black brows!’”

See “*Aliorum malicus.*” “*Quis tulērit.*”

Cochlĕa consiliis, in factis esto volūcris.—Imitate the snail in deliberation, the bird in execution.

“Deliberate slowly, execute quickly.”

Cælum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt.—HOR.

In going abroad we change the climate not our dispositions.

“Send a fool to the market and a fool he will return.”

“If an ass goes a-travelling, he’ll not come home a horse.”

Cæna brevis juvat.—A light supper is beneficial.

*Cæpisti melius quam desinis; ultīma primis
Cedunt.* OVID.

You began better than you have finished; the last act is not equal to the first.

Cogenda mens est ut incipiat. SEN.—To make a commencement requires a mental effort.

"The difficult thing is to get foot in the stirrup."

"The most difficult mountain to cross is the threshold."

See "*Dimidium facti.*"

Cogitāto quān longa sit hyems.—Consider how long the winter will last.

"Winter finds out what summer lays up."

"Put by for a rainy day."

"Save something for the man that rides on the white horse."

"If youth knew what age would crave,
It would both get and save."

See "*Festo die.*" "*Ne quære.*"

Cognatio movet invidiam.—Relationship produces envy.

Collige, non omni tempore messis erit.—Fill your garners, harvest lasts not for ever.

"We don't kill a pig every day."

See "*Dum Aurora.*" "*Nosce tempus.*"

Colo quod aptāsti, ipsi tibi nendum est.—As you have arranged the thread so must you weave it.

"As you brew, so you shall bake."

"He that shippeth the devil must make the best of him."

See "*Faber compēdes.*" "*Tute hoc.*"

Colūbram in sinu fovēre. To nourish a serpent in one's breast.

"Bring up a raven, and he will peck out your eyes."

Comēdēre beneficium. To forget a kindness.

Comes jucundus in viā pro vehiculo est. SYR.—A pleasant travelling companion helps us on our journey as much as a carriage.

"Good company on a journey is worth a coach."

"A merry companion on the road is as good as a nag."

"And yet your fair discourse hath been as sugar,
Making the hard way sweet and delectable." SHAKS.

Commissumque teges, et vino tortus et irā. HOR.—Betray not a secret even though racked by wine or wrath.

Commūne naufragium omnibus est consolatio.—A common shipwreck is a consolation to all.

See "*Solāmen misēris.*"

Communia sunt amicorum inter se omnia.—Friends have all things in common.

"Friends tie their purses with a spider's web."

Compendia, dispendia.—Short cuts are long ways round.

"The farthest way about is the nearest way home."

"Better go about than fall into the ditch."

Conciliant homines mala.—Misfortunes make friends.

"Misfortunes make strange bedfellows."

Conciliat animos comitas affabilitasque sermōnis. CIC.—Politeness and an affable address are our best introduction.

“Soft and fair goes far.”

“Honey catches most flies.”

See “*Persuasiōne cape.*” “*Pudore.*”

Concordiā fulciuntur opes, etiam exiguæ.—Wealth is protected and poverty is assisted by concord.

Concordiā res parvæ crescunt, discordiā maximæ dilabuntur.

SALL.—Small endeavours obtain strength by unity of action : the most powerful are broken down by discord.

Concors sic præstat uterque.—Both are the better for their mutual friendship.

Conjugium sine prole, dies veluti sine sole.—Married life without children is as the day deprived of the sun's rays.

Conscientia crimen prodit.—Conscience betrays guilt.

“A guilty conscience needs no accuser.”

See “*Hi sunt.*”

Conscientia mille testes.—Conscience is as a thousand witnesses.

“My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,

And every tongue brings in a several tale,

And every tale condemns me for a villain.” SHAKS.

Consilium senum est sanum.—The counsel of the aged is sound.

Consönus esto lupis, cum quibus esse cupis.—You must howl with wolves if you wish to be one of their herd.

“When you are at Rome do as Rome does.”

See “*Necesse est cum.*”

Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto. CATO.—Be firm or mild as the occasion may require.

Consuetudo est altera natura. CIC.—Custom is second nature.

Consuetudo peccandi tollit sensum peccati.—Habit in sinning takes away the sense of sin.

Consuetudo quovis tyranno potentior.—Fashion is more powerful than any tyrant.

“That monster, custom, who all sense doth eat
Of habit's devil.” SHAKS.

Contingit et malis venatio.—The good fortunes of life fall to the lot even of the base.

“Into the mouth of a bad dog falls many a good bone.”

“The worst pig often gets the best pear.”

See “*Divitia non.*”

Contra lucrum nil valet.—Nothing prevails against wealth.

“Money makes the mare to go.”

“Money will do more than my lord's letter.”

“Beauty is potent, but money is omnipotent.”

See “*Nihil tam firmum est quod.*”

Contra stimulum calcas. TER.—You kick against the goad.

“It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.”

See “*Si stimulos.*”

Contra vim mortis non herbula crescit in hortis.—There grows not the herb, which can protect against the power of death.

Contraria se mutuo commendant.—Contrasts mutually set off each other.

“Lilies are whitest in a blackamoor’s hand.”

“How far that little candle throws its beams;
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.” SHAKS.

“Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Ethiop’s ear.” SHAKS.

Contumeliam si dices, audies. PLAUT.—If you say hard things you must expect to hear them in return.

“What’s sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.”

Cornice loquacior.—A greater chatterbox than a raven.

“Mere verbiage,—it is not worth a carrot!
Why, Socrates or Plato—where’s the odds?—
Once taught a jay to supplicate the Gods,
And made a Polly-theist of a Parrot!” HOOD.

Cornix scorpionem rapuit.—The crow has seized a scorpion.
[The soldier caught a Tartar.]

Cornutam bestiam petis.—You attack a horned animal.
“You play with edged tools.”

Corpus onustum

Hesternis vitiis animum quoque prægravat unda. HOR.

The body, enervated by the excesses of the preceding day, weighs down and prostrates the mind also.

“A drunken night makes a cloudy morning.”

Corrumpunt bonos mores colloquia prava.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners."

"A wicked companion invites us all to hell."

"'Tis meet

That noble minds keep ever with their likes:

For who so firm that cannot be seduced?" SHAKS.

See "*Dum spectant.*" "*Grex totus.*" "*Si juxta.*"

Corrumpunt otia corpus. OVID.—Idleness ruins the constitution.

"Idleness is the sepulchre of a living man."

Corruptio optimi pessima.—The corruption of the best things makes the worst.

"The sweetest wine makes the sharpest vinegar."

"For men at most differ as heaven and earth;

But women, worst and best, as heaven and hell." TENNYSON.

Corvus ab aquilâ relictis cadâveribus vescitur.—The carrion which the eagle has left feeds the crow.

Corvus, absente grăcūlo, pulcher.—The crow is a pretty bird when the jackdaw is not present.

Cotem secare novăculă. FLOR.—To cut a whetstone with a razor.

Crambe bis cocta.—Colewort twice cooked.

"Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale." SHAKS.

Cras amet qui nunquam amăvit,

Quique amăvit, cras amet.

"Let those love now, who never loved before,

Let those who always loved, now love the more." PARNELL.

Cras credēmus, hōdie nihil.—To-morrow we will credit it, not to-day.

Credat Judæus Apella! HOR.—Let Apella the Jew credit it, if he will.

“Tell that to the Marines!”

Crede, quod habes, et habes.—Believe that you have it, and it is yours.

Crēdūla res amor est. OVID.—A credulous thing is love.

“The man who loves is easy of belief.”

Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam. HOR.—Care follows the increase of wealth.

“Much coin, much care.”

“Who has land, has war.”

Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit. JUV.
The love of money grows as money grows.

“It is not want but abundance that makes avarice.”

“Poverty craves many things, but avarice more.”

“The more we have, the more we want.”

“Avarice increases with wealth.”

See “*Quo plus.*”

Crescunt divitiæ, tamen

Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei. HOR.

Wealth increaseth, but a nameless something is ever wanting to our insufficient fortune.

“Avarice is never satisfied.”

“Covetous men's chests are rich, not they.”

See “*Crescit amor.*” “*Multa potentibus.*”

*Creverunt et opes, et opum furiōsa cupīdo,
Ut, quo possideant plurīma, plura petant.* OVID.

Riches too increase, and the maddening craving for gold,
So that men ever seek for more, that they may have the
most.

See "*Quo plus.*"

Cribo aquam haurīre.—To draw water in a sieve.

[To waste time.]

"He catches the wind with a net."

*Crimīna qui cernunt aliōrum, non sua cernunt,
Hi sapiunt aliis, desipiuntque sibi.*

Those who see the faults of others, and see not their
own, are wise for others and fools for themselves.

"He is nobody's enemy but his own."

Crīmīne nemo caret.—No man is faultless.

"To err is human."

"If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would
make him pull his hat over his eyes."

*Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumīne læsus :
Rem magnam præstas, ———, si bonus es.* MART.

Red-haired, black-lipped, club-footed, and blink-eyed ; if
you're a good man, you're a wonder !

Crōcōdīli lacrymæ.—Crocodile's tears.

[Hypocrisy.]

Cræsi pecuniæ terunciam addere.—To add a farthing to the riches of Cræsus.

See "*Athenas noctuas.*"

Crudèlem medicum intempèrans æger facit. SYR.—An intemperate patient makes a harsh doctor.

Cucullus non facit monachum.—The cowl does not make the monk.

"The beard does not make the philosopher."

"Reynard is still Reynard, though he put on a cowl."

Cui bono? Cui malo?—Whose interest was it? To whose prejudice was it?

[Who might expect to derive benefit, or injury, from a crime committed?]

Cui multum est pīpēris etiam oleribus immiscet.—He who has plenty of pepper may season his food as he likes.

"He who hath much peas may put the more in the pot."

Cui placet, obliviscitur; qui dolet, meminit.—He who has received a kindness forgets it; he who has been injured remembers it.

[To benefit one and injure another at the same time is a losing game, for revenge is a stronger feeling than gratitude.]

"Men are more prone to revenge injuries than to requite kindnesses."

"The memory of a benefit vanisheth, but the remembrance of an injury sticketh fast in the heart."

"When I did well, I heard it never; when I did ill, I heard it ever."

"Benefits grow old betimes, but injuries are long livers."

See "*Si quid juves.*"

Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est odio sors. HOR.—When a man is pleased with the lot of others, he is dissatisfied with his own, as a matter of course.

“Men would be angels, angels would be gods.” POPE.

Cui prodest scelus, is facit. SEN.—He who profits by a crime, commits it.

“The receiver is as bad as the thief.”

See “*Agentes.*”

Cui puer assuescit, major dimittere nescit. The habits of our youth accompany us in our old age.

“He that corrects not youth, controls not age.”

“He will go back to the old faith he learnt
Beside his mother’s knee.” A. SMITH.

“A colt you may break, but an old horse you never can.”

See “*Principiis obsta.*” “*Quo semel.*”

Cui sunt multa bona, huic dantur plurima dona.—To him that hath much, shall much be given.

“Every one basteth the fat hog, while the lean one burneth.”

Cuilibet in arte suâ perito est credendum. COKE.—You should trust any man in his own art provided he is skilled in it.

Cuivis dolori remedium est patientia. SYR.—Patience is the remedy for every misfortune.

“Patience is a plaister for all sores.”

Cujus vita despīcitur, restat ut ejus prædicatio contemnātur.

—When a man's mode of life is contemptible, it follows that his preaching is treated with contempt.

“ The best mode of instruction is to practise what we preach.”

“ A good example is the best sermon.”

Cujus vita fulgor, ejus verba tonitrua.—Whose life is as lightning, his words are as thunder.

Cujuslibet rei simulātor atque dissimulātor. SALL.—One who can ever assume to be what he is not, and to conceal what he is.

Cujusvis hominis est errāre nullius nisi insipientis in errore perseverāre. CIC.—To err is human, but to persevere in error is only the act of a fool.

“ It is human to err, but diabolical to persevere.”

Culex lychno se committens aduritur.—The gnat trusting itself to the flame is singed.

Culpam pœna premit comes. HOR.—Punishment follows close on the heels of crime.

“ Where villany goes before, vengeance follows after.”

“ Where vice is vengeance follows.”

“ Gather thistles, expect prickles.”

See “ *Sequitur sua.*”

Cum amico non certandum æmulatione.—Compete not with a friend.

Cum corpore mentem

Crescere sentimus, pariterque senescere. LUCR.

We notice that the mind grows with the body, and with it decays.

Cum donant, petunt.—They give, to find a pretext for asking.

“To give an egg to get an ox.”

“Venture a small fish to catch a great one.”

“Give a loaf, and beg a shive.”

“One must lose a minnow to catch a salmon.”

“He who does not bait his hook catches nothing.”

“Giving is fishing.”

Cum duplicantur lătēres, venit Moses.—When the tale of bricks is doubled, then Moses makes his appearance.

“When things are at the worst they sometimes mend.” BYRON.

“When bale is hext, boot is next.”

“When misery is highest help is nighest.”

“When the night's darkest the dawn is nearest.”

“Man's extremity, God's opportunity.”

“In man's most dark extremity
Oft succour dawns from Heaven.” SCOTT.

Cum feriunt unum, non unum fulmīna terrent. OVID.—

When the lightning strikes but one, not one only does it terrify.

Cum fortūna perit nullus amīcus erit.—When fortune deserts us, our friends are nowhere.

“An empty purse frights away friends.”

See “*Fervet olla.*” “*Horrea formicæ.*”

Cum grano salis.—With a grain of salt.

[To accept a statement with doubt.]

Cum jocus est verus, jocus est malus atque sevērus.—When an observation by joke is true, it is out of place and ill-natured.

“Play not with a man till you hurt him, nor jest till you shame him.”

“True jokes never please.”

“Whose wit in the combat as gentle as bright
Ne’er carried a heartstain away on its blade.” MOORE.

See “*Adhibenda.*” “*Temperūta.*”

Cum larvis luctāri.—To fight with ghosts.

[To speak against the dead.]

“To fight with windmills.”

See “*Nullum cum.*”

*Cum magna malæ sup̄erest audacia causæ
Credītur a multis fidūcia.* JUV.

When great assurance accompanies a bad undertaking, such is often mistaken for confiding sincerity by the world at large.

Cum muli pariunt.—When mules breed. [i. e. Never.]

See “*Ad Grācas.*”

Cum p̄ncipe non pugnandum.—Avoid strife with those in power.

“Who draws his sword against his prince must throw away his scabbard.”

Cum vulpe habens commercium, dolos cave.—When you bargain with a fox, beware of tricks.

Cunicūlis oppugnāre.—To oppose by stratagem.

Cupias non placuisse nimis. MART.—Make it a point not to be over-fascinating.

Cupiditātes medēri paulo.—To satisfy one's wants at a small cost.

Cupido dominandi cunctis affectibus flagrantior est. TAC.—The love of dominion is the most engrossing passion.

“By that sin angels fell.” SHAKS.

Cura esse, quod audis.—Try to deserve the reputation you enjoy.

Cura fugit multo diluiturque mero. OVID.—Grief is put to flight and assuaged by generous draughts.

“Wine gladdeneth the heart of man.”

“Care, mad to see a man sae happy,
E'en drowned himsel amang the nappy.” BURNS.

“Come, come, good wine is a good familiar creature if it be well used.” SHAKS.

“Inspiring bold John Barleycorn,
What dangers thou canst make us scorn.” BURNS.

*Curæ laqueāta circum
Tecta volantes.* HOR.

The cares that flutter batlike round fretted roofs.

See "*Si curam.*"

Curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent. SEN.—Light cares cry out ; the great ones still are dumb.

"The wound that bleedeth inwardly is the most dangerous."

"That grief is light which is capable of counsel."

"By telling our woes we often assuage them."

"Fire that's closest kept, burns most of all." SHAKS.

"Give sorrow words ; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break." SHAKS.

See "*Illa dolet.*"

Curiosus idem et garrūlus.—Inquisitive and prone to gossip.
[A Paul Pry.]

Curiōsus nemo est, quin idem sit malevōlus.—A busybody is always malevolent.

"Where curiosity is not the purveyor, detraction will soon be starved."

Currus bovem trahit.—The carriage draws the ox.

"Putting the cart before the horse."

Cutem gerit laceratam canis mordax.—A biting cur wears a torn skin.

"Quarrelling dogs come halting home."

"Snapping curs never want sore ears."



A dextram misero.—Give a helping hand to a man in trouble.

“Help the lame dog over the stile.”

Da locum meliōribus. TER.—Give place to your superiors.

*Da spatium tenētemque moram, malè cuncta minīstrat
Impētus.* STAT.

Give time and permit a short delay, impetuosity ruins everything.

“Most haste, worst speed.”

“Haste trips up its own heels.”

“The hasty hand catches frogs for fish.”

“Stay a little, that we may make an end the sooner.” BACON.

See “*Festina lentè.*” “*Qui nimis.*”

Dæmon te nunquam otiosum invēniat.—Let the devil never find you unoccupied.

“An idle brain is the devil’s workshop.”

“Idle men are the devil’s playfellows.”

“Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do.” WATTS.

See “*Fācto aliquid.*” “*Nihil agendo.*” “*Res age.*”

Dæmōna dæmōne pellit.—He drives out one devil by another.

“Take a hair of the dog that has bitten you.”

“One fire burns out another’s burning ;

“One pain is lessen’d by another’s anguish.” SHAKS.

“Take thou some new infection to thy eye,
And the rank poison of the old will die.” SHAKS.

See “*Malum malo.*”

Damna minus consueta movent. The misfortunes to which we are accustomed affect us less deeply.

“Eels become accustomed to skinning.”

“In time the rod
Becomes more mocked than feared.” SHAKS.

Damnant quod non intelligunt. CIC.—They condemn that which they cannot comprehend.

Damnōsa quid non immīnuīt dies ? HOR.—What has not wasting time impaired ?

“Time tries a’.”

Damnum appellandum est cum malâ famâ lucrum. SYR.

That should be regarded as a loss, which is won at the expense of our reputation.

Danda veniā lapso.—Mistakes are to be pardoned.

Dantur honōres in curiīs non secundum honōres et virtūtes.

Courts grant not their favours as men are good and deserving.

“Kissing goes by favour.”

“Preferment goes by letter and affection.” SHAKS.

Dat benè, dat multum, qui dat cum munère vultum.—He gives well and bountifully who accompanies the gift with a pleasing look.

“A forced kindness deserves no thanks.”

“A cup must be bitter that a smile will not sweeten.”

“A gift with a kind countenance is a double present.”

“Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove unkind.” SHAKS.

“And with them words of so sweet breath composed
As made the things more rich.” SHAKS.

See “*Adornāre verbis.*” “*Munĕrum.*”

Dat Deus immīti cornua curta bovi.—Providence provides but short horns for the fierce ox.

“Cursed cows have short horns.”

“A cursed cur should be short tied.”

Dat sine mente sonum. VIR.—He talks nonsense.

“It is a tale

Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,

Signifying nothing.” SHAKS.

See “*Vox d.*”

Dat vñiam corvis, vexat censūra columbas. JUV.—Censure pardons the ravens but rebukes the doves.

[The innocent are punished and the wicked escape.]

“Pigeons are taken when crows fly at pleasure.”

“One man may steal a horse while another may not look over the hedge.”

“The frost hurts not weeds.”

Data tempore prosunt. OVID.—A gift in time of need is most acceptable.

De aliēno corio liberālis.—Liberal enough of another man's leather.

“It is easy to be generous with another man's money.”

De aliēno largitor, et sui restrictus. CIC.—Prodigal of the property of others, sparing of his own.

De āsini umbrā disceptāre.—To dispute about a donkey's shadow.

De calceo sollicitus, at pedem nihil curans.—Anxious about the shoe, but disregarding the foot.

[Careful about external appearances, but regardless of the culture of the mind.]

De cælo ad synagōgam.—From repose to tumult.

De duōbus malis, minus est semper eligendum.—Of two evils the least is always to be chosen.

“Of two evils I have chose the least.” PRIOR.

De fumo disceptāre.—To dispute about smoke.

De fumo in flammam.—From smoke to flame.

“Out of the frying pan into the fire.”

De gustibus non est disputandum.—There is no accounting for tastes.

“Every one to his liking.”

De malè quæsitis vix gaudet tertius hæres. JUV.—A third heir seldom profits by ill-gotten wealth.

“What is gotten over the devil's back is spent under his belly.”

See “*Malè parata.*”

De mortuis nil nisi bonum.—Speak not against the dead.

See “*Nullum cum.*” “*Pugna suum.*”

De omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis.—About everything and something else.

“Famed

For every branch of every science known.” BYRON.

De parvâ scintillâ magnum sæpe excîtâtur incendium.—

From a simple spark there will often be produced a great conflagration.

"A small spark makes a great fire."

"A little leak will sink a great ship."

"A spark may raise
An awful blaze."

"Despise not a small wound or a poor kinsman."

De parvis grandis acervus erit—From small things a great heap is made.

"Little by little the bird builds its nest."

"Little and often fills the purse."

"Drop by drop fills the tub."

"Sma' winnings mak a heavy purse."

"Many littles make a mickle."

See "*Minūtūla*."

De paupertate tacentes

Plus poscente ferent. HOR.

Those who say nothing about their poverty will obtain more than those who turn beggars.

De pilo pendet.—It hangs by a hair.

De re amissâ irreparâbili ne dolëas.—Grieve not for that which is irreparably lost.

"Fear not the future, weep not for the past." SHELLEY.

"Never grieve over spilt milk."

"What's gone, and what's past help,
Should be past grief." SHAKS.

See "*Non luctu*."

De se bene existimāre.—To have a good opinion of himself.

“He does not think small beer of himself.”

“He does not think milk-and-water of himself.”

Dēbile fundamentum tollit opus. — A weak foundation destroys the work.

Decies repetita placēbit. HOR.—It will please though ten times repeated.

“A good tale is none the worse for being twice told.”

Decipimur specie recti. HOR.—We are deceived by the semblance of what is just.

“Vice is most dangerous when it puts on the garb of virtue.”

“A fair face may hide a foul heart.”

“Springes to catch woodcocks.” SHAKS.

“For man may pious texts repeat,
And yet religion have no inward seat.” HOOD.

See “*Fronte politus.*” “*Habent insidias.*”

Decipula murem cepit.—The mouse is caught in the trap.

Decor inemptus.—Unbought grace.

“Loveliness

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most.” THOMSON.

Dedecus ille domi sciet ultimus. JUV.—He will be the last to discover the disgrace of his house.

Dediscit animus sero quod didicit diu. SEN.—The mind does not easily unlearn what it has been long in learning.

“It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling.”

“You can’t teach an old dog new tricks.”

See “*Principiis.*”

Defendit numerus junctæque umbone phalanges. JUV.—They are safe in their numbers and their close array.

Deficit ambobus, qui vult servire duobus.—He falls short of his duty to both who tries to serve two masters.

“You cannot serve God and mammon.”

“It’s good to be off wi’ the old love
Before ye be on wi’ the new.”

See “*Duos qui.*” “*Flare simul.*”

Deformius nihil est ardelione sene. MART.—There is nothing more revolting than an old busybody.

Degēñeres animos timor arguit. VIR.—Want of pluck shows want of blood.

Dejectâ arbore, quivis ligna colligit.—When the tree is fallen every one runs to it with his axe.

“All the world will beat the man whom fortune buffets.”

“If a man once fall, all will tread on him.”

See “*Turba sequitur.*”

Delectando pariterque monendo.—By pleasing, while we instruct.

*Delenda est Carthago!** Carthage must be destroyed!

[Our greatest enemy must be subdued.]

Delib rando s pe perit occasio. SYR.—By hesitation the opportunity is often lost.

“Take time when time is, for time will away.”

“Be wise to-day; ’tis madness to defer.” YOUNG.

“Defer no time; delays have dangerous ends.” SHAKS.

See “*Tolle moras.*” “*Dum deliber mus.*” “*Qui non est.*”

Delib randum est diu quod statuendum est semel. SYR.—

What is to be once resolved on should be first often well considered.

Delib rare utilia, mora est tutissima. SYR.—That delay is our surest protection which enables us to deliberate on the merits of our intentions.

“Look before you leap.”

Del rus et amens dic tur amans.—A lover should be regarded as a person demented.

“He’s a fool that’s fond.”

See “*Amantes.*”

Delph num nat re docet!—You teach the dolphin to swim!

See “*Ante barbam.*”

Delph num sylvis appingit, fluctibus aprum. HOR.—He paints a dolphin in the woods, a boar in the waves.

* The well-known conclusion of all the speeches of Cato.

Demitto aurīcūlas, ut inīquæ mentis asellus. HOR.—I hang my ears like an ass whose spirits droop.

Deo præeunte, nullus offīcit obex.—Providence our herald, no barrier can oppose us.

Deōrum dona sæpe non dona.—The gifts of fortune (wind-falls) do not always benefit us.

Deōrum injūriæ Dīs curæ. TAC.—Sins against Heaven may be left to Heaven.

“Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.”

“Leave her to Heaven,
And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge,
To prick and sting her.” SHAKS.

Destīnāta tantum pro factis non habentur.—Mere intentions are not to be esteemed as actions.

“Good words fill not a sack.”

“Fair words butter no parsnips.”

“Hell is paved with good intentions.”

“There's no compassion like the penny.”

“He is my friend that grindeth at my mill.”

“Words are men's daughters, but God's sons are things.”

“To promise and give nothing is comfort for a fool.”

See “*Ex factis.*” “*Ne verba.*” “*Pleno modio.*”

Destītūtus ventis, rēmos adhībe.—If the wind will not serve, take to the oars.

Desunt inopiæ multa, avaritiæ omnia. SEN.—Poverty needs much, avarice everything.

See "*Crescit amor.*"

Detur aliquando otium quiesque fessis. SEN.—Let ease and rest at times be given to the weary.

Detur digniori.—Let it be given to the most meritorious.

"Let him that earns the bread eat it."

See "*Palmam qui.*"

Deus ex mächinâ.—Providential aid at a critical moment.

See "*Cum duplicantur.*"

*Deus nobis hæc otia fêcit.** VIR.—We have to thank God for this retirement.

Deus omnibus quod sat est suppeditat.—God sends enough to all.

"Where God sends babbies he sends penny loaves."

Deus, quos diligit, castigat.

"Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

"Then happy those, beloved of heaven,
To whom the mingled cup is given ;
Whose lenient sorrows find relief,
Whose joys are chastened by their grief." SCOTT.

See "*Dolor hic.*" "*Est ipsis.*" "*Periisset.*" "*Tribulatio.*"

* Motto of the Chelsea pensioners.

Dî tibi divitias dēderunt, artemque fruendi. HOR.—The gods have given you wealth and the means of enjoying it.
Dic, senior, bullâ dignissime. JUV.—Tell me, thou old man, worthy of a child's bauble.

“Vain, froward child of empire, say,
Are all thy playthings snatched away?” BYRON.

Dicendo dicere discunt.—Men learn oratory by practice.

[Practice in speaking makes us eloquent.]

“Practice makes perfect.”

See “*Doctrina.*” “*Scribendo.*”

Differ, habent parvæ commōda magna moræ. OVID.—Take time : much may be gained by patience.

“Hastiness is the beginning of wrath, and its end repentance.”

See “*Festina lentè.*”

Difficilè custoditur, quod plures amant.—That is with difficulty preserved which all hanker after:

“A good thing is soon caught up.”

“Fair flowers do not remain long by the wayside.”

Difficile est longum subito depōnere amōrem.—It is not easy suddenly to cast aside a fancy long indulged in.

Difficile est propriè communia dicere. HOR.—It is no easy matter to say commonplace things in an original way.

Difficile est satiram non scribere. JUV.—It is hard to abstain from writing satire.

“Satires run faster than panegyrics.”

Difficilem oportet aurem habere ad crimina. SYR.—It is well not to lend too easy an ear to accusations.

Difficilia, quæ pulcra.—Beautiful things are secured with most difficulty.

“Fairest gems lie deepest.”

*Diffugerè nives, redèunt jam grāmīna campis,
Arbōribusque comæ.* HOR.

The snow has at last melted, the fields regain their herbage, and the trees their leaves.

*Diffugiunt, cadis
Cum fæce siccātis, amici.* HOR.

Friends fly away when the cask has been drained to the dregs.

“In time of prosperity, friends will be plenty,
In time of adversity, not one amongst twenty.”

See “*Fervet olla.*”

Digna canis pābulo.—A dog is worthy of his food.

“’Tis an ill dog that deserves not a crust.”

“Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn.”

“It is a poor horse that is not worth his oats.”

See “*Quis enim virtutem.*” “*Rota plaustrī.*”

Dignus obelisco.—Worthy of a monument.

Dii facientes adjuvant.—The gods assist the industrious.

“God helps those who help themselves.”

“For a web begun God sends thread.”

See “*Tollenti.*”

Dii labōribus omnia vendunt.—The gods sell all things for labour.

“No mill, no meal.”

“Without pains no gains.”

“Plough deep whilst sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and to keep.”

“Nothing to be got without pains but poverty.”

“For, wake where'er he may, man wakes to care and coil.”

SCOTT.

See “*In sudōre.*” “*Neque mel.*” “*Nil sine labōre.*”

Dii laneos habent pedes.—The avenging gods have their feet clothed in wool.

[Noiseless is the approach of the avenging deities.]

Dilucūlo surgere saluberrimum est.—Early rising is most conducive to health.

“Go to bed with the lamb, and rise with the lark.”

“The morning hour has gold in its mouth.”

“God helps the early riser.”

“Too much bed makes a dull head.”

“An hour in the morning is worth two at night.”

“Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.”

“At morn the blackcock trims his jetty wing,
’Tis morning prompts the linnet’s blithest lay ;
All Nature’s children feel the matin spring
Of life reviving, with reviving day.” SCOTT.

Dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet. HOR.

“Well begun is half done.”

“A beard once washed is half shaven.”

“The hardest step is over the threshold.”

See “*Cogenda mens.*”

Discipulus est priōris posterior dies.—To-morrow is the pupil of to-day.

See “*Dum deliberāmus.*”

Discite justitiam moniti et non temnere divos. VIR.—From my example learn to be just, and not to despise the gods.

Discordat parcus avāro. HOR.—Frugality is one thing, avarice another.

Discordiā fit cārior concordia.—Peace gains a value from discord.

Discum quam philosophum audire mālunt.—The quoit attracts them more than philosophy.

Discutit en tenēbras roseis aurōra capillis

Et sol astra fūgāt perfundens omnia luce.

Morn with her rosy locks dispels the shades of night,
and the sun puts to flight the stars, lighting up the world.

“Night’s candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain-tops.” SHAKS.

*Dissipat Evius**Curas edāces.* HOR.

The bowl dispels corroding cares.

"Give wine to them that are in sorrow."

*Dissolve frīgus, ligna super foco**Large repōnens.* HOR.

Dispel the cold, bounteously replenishing the hearth with logs.

"Bring in great logs and let them lie

To make a solid core of heat." TENNYSON.

"The fire, with well-dried logs supplied,

Went roaring up the chimney wide." SCOTT.

Diu delibēra.—Ponder long before you act.*Dives aut inīquus, aut inīqui hāeres.*—A rich man is either a rogue or a rogue's heir.*Dīves eram dudum; fēcērunt me tria nudum;**Alēa, vīna, Venus; tribus his sum factus egēnus.*

But now I was a rich man, three things have left me bare; dice, wine, and women, these three have made me poor.

"God defend you from the devil, the eye of a harlot, and the turn of a die."

See "*Nox et amor.*" "*Vīna Venusque.*"*Dīves qui fīēri vult,**Et citō vult fīēri.* JUV.

He who wants to get rich wants to get rich quickly.

Dives tibi, pauper amicis.—Rich for yourself, poor for your friends.

Divide et impĕra.—Divide and rule.

[Win by creating disunion among your adversaries.]

Divĭsum sic breve fiet opus. MART.—This division of labour will lessen the task.

See "*Multæ manus.*"

Divitiæ non semper optĭmis contingunt.—Riches fall not always to the lot of the most deserving.

"Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall." SHAKS.

See "*Contingit.*"

Docendo disces.—You will learn by teaching.

"Teaching others teacheth yourself."

"Who teacheth often learns himself."

Doctrĭna sed vim promövet insĭtam,

Rectique cultus pectöra rōbörant. HOR.

Teaching brings out innate powers, and proper training braces the intellect.

"Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it."

See "*Ærugo.*"

Dolium volvĭtur.—It is easy to set a cask a rolling.

[To influence a fool.]

"Raw leather will stretch."

Dolor decrescit, ubi quo crescat non habet. SYR.—Grief diminishes when it has nothing to grow upon.

See "*Cessante causâ.*"

Dolor hic tibi prodērit olim.—This grief will prove a blessing.

"The far-off interest of tears." TENNYSON.

"In poison there is physic." SHAKS.

"Crosses are ladders which lead to heaven."

"Vexations, duly borne,
Are but as trials, which heaven's love to man
Sends for his good."

See "*Periisset*."

Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat? VIR.—In strife who inquires whether stratagem or courage was used?

"If the lion's skin cannot, the fox's shall."

"All's fair in love and war."

"Some Cupid kills with arrows, some with traps." SHAKS.

"I'll potch at him some way;
Or wrath or craft may get him." SHAKS.

See "*Ars compensabit*." "*Si leonina*."

Dolus versatur in generalibus.—Fraud lurks in loose generalities.

Domi leones.—Lions at home.

"Every cock crows best on his own dunghill."

"To beard the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall." SCOTT.

Domī manēre oportet belle fortunātum.—A prospering man should remain at home.

“Leave well alone.”

See “*Sī quā.*”

Domī suæ quilibet rex.—A man is a king in his own house.

Dona præsentis rape lætus horæ.—HOR. Enjoy in happiness the pleasures which each hour brings with it.

“Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,
Old time is still a-flying;
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow may be dying.”—HERRICK.

See “*Collige.*”

*Donec eris felix multos numerābis amīcos,
Tempōra si fuērint nūbīla, solus eris.* OVID.

In prosperity you may count on many friends: if the sky becomes overcast you will be alone.

“Friends and mules fail us at hard passes.”

See “*Fervet olla.*”

Donum, quodcunque aliquis dat, probā.—Ever receive a present with approbation.

“Look not a gift horse in the mouth.”

Dos non uxor amātur. JUV.—The dowry, not the wife, is the object of attraction.

See “*Veniunt a.*”

Duābus sellis sedere.—To sit on two seats.

“To run with the hare and hold with the hounds.”

“To carry two faces under one hood.”

Dubiam salutem qui dat afflictis, negat. SEN.—He, who holds out but a doubtful hope of succour to the afflicted, denies it.

Dulce bellum inexpertis.—War appears pleasant to those who have never experienced it.

“Nothing so bold as a blind man.”

Dulce est desipere in loco. HOR.—’Tis sweet at certain times to drop the sage.

“Every monkey will have his gambols.”

“Though we may pluck flowers by the way we may not sleep among flowers.”

See “*Misce.*”

Dulce et decōrum est pro patriā mori. HOR.—It is sweet and meritorious to die for one’s country.

Dulce pomum quum abest custos.

“Stolen fruit is sweet.”

“Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant.”

“Stolen kisses are always sweeter.” LEIGH HUNT.

Dulce resistens.—Coyly resisting.

“And whispering, ‘I will ne’er consent,’ consented.” BYRON.

“Yielded with coy submission, modest pride,
And sweet reluctant amorous delay.” MILTON.

Dulci mala vino lavère. HOR.—To drink away sorrow.

“Drink boys, drink boys,
Drive away your sorrow !” OLD SONG.

*Dulcis inexpertis cultūra potentis amīci ;
Expertus mētuit.* HOR.

To the inexperienced it is a pleasant thing to court the
favour of the great ; an experienced man fears it.

“He that eats the king’s geese shall be choked with the feathers.”

“Put not your trust in princes.”

“Sharp is the kiss of the falcon’s beak.” BULWER.

Dulcis sæpe ex aspèris.—Pleasure often comes from pain.

Dum Aurōra fulget flores collīgite.—Gather flowers while
the morning sun lasts.

“Make hay when the sun shines.”

“Handle the pudding while it’s hot.”

See “*Dona præsents.*” “*Nosce tempus.*”

*Dum bibimus, dum sarta, unguenta, puellas
Poscimus, obrēpit non intellecta senectus.* JUV.

“Whilst we drink, prank ourselves, with wenches dally,
Old age upon’s at unawares doth sally.”

Dum cāput infestat, labor omnia membra molestat.—When
the head aches, all the members suffer with it.

See “*Vitiant artus.*”

Dum deliberāmus quando incipiendum, incipere jam serum est. QUINT.—While we are making up our minds as to when we shall begin, the opportunity is lost.

“He that lets his fish escape, may cast his net often yet never catch it again.”

“By the street of ‘By-and-by’ one arrives at the house of ‘Never.’

“To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusty death.” SHAKS.

See “*Deliberando.*” “*Qui non est.*”

Dum Fata sinunt vivite læti. SEN.—As long as the Fates permit, live cheerfully.

Dum loquimur fugit ætas.—While we discuss matters, the opportunity passes by.

See “*Dum deliberāmus.*”

Dum loquor, hora fugit. OVID.—While I am speaking the opportunity is lost.

Dum singuli pugnant, universi vincuntur. TAC.—Fighting without concert, they suffer universal defeat.

“By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.” DICKINSON.

See “*Vis unita.*”

Dum spectant læsos oculus, læduntur et ipsi. OVID.—By looking at squinting people you learn to squint.

“Mocking is catching.”

See “*Corrumpunt.*” “*Si juxta.*”

Dum spiro, spero.

“While there’s life, there’s hope.”

Dum tacent, clamant. CIC.—Their silence cries aloud.

“With swimming looks of speechless tenderness.” BYRON.

See “*Sæpe tacens.*”

Dum trahimus, trahimur.—While we draw we are drawn.

[Mutual attraction.]

Dum vires annique sinunt tolerāte labōrem :

Jam veniet tæcto curva senecta pede. OVID.

Work while your strength and years permit you ;
crooked age will by-and-by come upon you with
silent foot.

“Winter is summer’s heir.”

See “*In secundis.*”

Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt. HOR.—In avoiding one vice fools rush into the opposite extreme.

“Flying from the bull he fell into the river.”

“To get out of the rain under the spout.”

“What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to let in the foe?” MILTON.

See “*In vitium.*” “*Incidit in.*”

Dum vivimus, vivamus.—While life lasts let us enjoy it.

“I am sure care’s an enemy to life.” SHAKS.

See “*Carpe diem.*”

Duos pariētes de eādem fideliā dēalbāre.—To whiten two walls from the same lime-pot.

“To kill two flies with one flap.”

“To catch two pigeons with one bean.”

See “*In saltu.*”

Duos qui sequitur lepōres neutrum capit.—He who follows two hares loses both.

“All covet, all lose.”

“Between two stools you come to the ground.”

See “*Deficit ambobus.*” “*Flare simul.*”

Dūrāte atque expectāte cicādes. JUV.—Hold on, and wait for the grasshoppers.

[Wait for better times.]

Dūrāte, et vosmet rebus servāte secundis. VIR.—Endure the present, and watch for better things.

“Bear with evil, and expect good.”

“Adversity’s sweet milk, philosophy.” SHAKS.

Durior adāmate.—Harder than adamant.

Durō flagello mens docētur rectius.—The mind is best taught with a sharp whip.

“Wisdom is a good purchase, though we pay dear for it.”

“Wit’s never bought till it’s paid for.”

“What smarts teaches.”

“They say, best men are moulded out of faults.” SHAKS.

Durum et durum non faciunt murum.—Hard things alone will not make a wall. [Some soft substance must unite them : and so with hard men—to fraternize they require some soft influence from others.]

Durum telum necessitas.—Necessity is a strong weapon.

“Need makes the old wife trot.”

Dux fœmīna facti. VIR.—A woman the leader of the enterprise.





CANTU dignoscitur avis. — A bird is distinguished by its note.

“As the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is,
That sings so delicately clear, and make
Conjecture of the plumage and the form.” TENNYSON.

E felicitate invidia.—Happiness invites envy.

“An envious man waxes lean with the fatness of his neighbour.”

E flammâ cibum pētēre. TER.—To pick out meat from the very funeral pile.

E multis paleis parum fructus collēgi.—Little grain have I collected from a mass of chaff.

E perforāto pocŭlo bibēre.—To drink from a colander.

E squillâ non nascitur rosa.—An onion will not produce a rose.

E Tantālī horto fructus collīgis.—You seek for fruit in the garden of Tantalus.

E terrâ spectâre naufragium.—To look at a shipwreck from the shore.

“To see it rain is better than to be in it.”

E veritâte odium.—Candour breeds hatred.

“Truths and roses have thorns about them.”

E vipĕra rursum vipĕra nascitur.—Viper produces viper.

“Bad hen, bad egg.”

See “*Mali corvi.*”

Eâdem oberrâre chordâ.—To err again on the same string.

“To stumble twice over the same stone.”

Ebibĕ vas totum si vis cognoscĕre potum.—Empty the glass if you would judge of the drink.

Ebur atramento candefâcere.—To whiten ivory with ink.
To spoil nature by art.

“To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,

To throw a perfume on the violet.” SHAKS.

See “*Solem.*”

Echĭno asperior.—More prickly than a sea urchin.

Edentŭlus vescentium dentibus invidet.—The toothless man envies those who can eat well.

Edĕre oportet ut vivas, non vĭvĕre ut edas.—We should eat to live, not live to eat.

See “*Ad lætitiâ.*”

Effŭgi malum, invĕni bonum.—In avoiding that which is evil I have found that which is good.

Ego apros occīdo, sed alter ūtītur pulpamento.—I kill the boars, but another eats the flesh.

“One man beats the bush, another catcheth the bird.”

“Child’s pig, father’s pork.”

Ego de alliis loquor, tu respondes de cepis.—I speak of garlic, you reply about onions.

[I speak of one thing, you reply what is wholly irrelevant.]

Ego de caseo loquor, tu de cretā respondes. ERAS.—I talk of cheese, you of chalk.

Eheu! fugāces labuntur anni. HOR.—Alas! the fleeting years, how they roll on!

“Time rolls his ceaseless course.” SCOTT.

See “*Tempus fugit.*”

Eheu! quam brevibus pĕrēunt ingentia causis! CLAUD.
Alas, by what trivial causes is greatness overthrown!

“What mighty contests rise from trivial things.” POPE.

Elephantum ex mure facis.—You make an elephant of a mouse.

“You make a mountain of a mole-hill.”

“All your geese are swans.”

See “*Parturiunt.*”

Elephantus non capit murem.—An elephant does not catch mice.

“An eagle will not catch flies.”

Emĕre malo quam rogāre.—I would rather buy than beg.

“What is bought is cheaper than a gift.”

See “*Beneficium accipĕre.*”

Empta dolōre docet experientia.—Experience purchased by suffering teaches wisdom.

“Bought wit is best.”

“Whom a serpent has bitten a lizard alarms.”

“Boys avoid the bees that stung 'em.”

See “*Piscātor ictus.*” “*Qui semel est.*”

Emunctæ naris homo. HOR.—A man of refined taste and judgment.

Ense cadunt multi, feriunt sed crāpŭla plures.—Many fall by the sword, but more from gluttony.

“Men dig their graves with their teeth.”

“Hunger and thirst scarcely kill any,
But gluttony and drink kill a great many.”

See “*Immodicis.*” “*Optima medicāna.*”

Eōdem bibĕre pōcŭlo.—To drink from the same cup.

“To row in the same boat.”

Eōdem collyrio mēdĕri omnĭbus.—To cure every one with the same ointment.

Eōdem in ludo docti.—Taught in the same school.

“Hatched in the same nest.”

“Tarred with the same stick.” SCOTT.

Eōdem labōrat morbo.—He suffers from the same disease.

[He is in the same difficulty.]

“Companions in misfortune.”

Equi dentes inspicere dōnāti.

“To look a gift horse in the mouth.”

Equus, suo defraudātus pabūlo, ignāvus.—A horse deprived of his food won't work.

Ergo pretium ob stultitiam fero. TER.—This is the reward of my folly.

Eripe turpi

Colla jugo; liber, liber sum, dic age. HOR.

Withdraw yourself from that vile bondage; Come say,
“I am free,” “I am free.”

Eripite isti glādiū qui sui est impos animi. PLAUT.—Leave not a sword in the hand of an idiot.

“Children and fools

Shouldn't play with edged tools.”

Esse solent magno damna minōra bono. OVID.—Trivial losses often prove great gains.

Est etiam, ubi profecto damnum præstet facere, quam lucrum.
PLAUT.—There are games in which it is better to lose than win.

“Gaming gains a loss.” BYRON.

Est facies testis, quales intrinsēcus estis.—You may judge a man by his countenance.

“His face would hang him.”

Est in juvencis, est in equis patrum

Virtus. HOR.

Even in animals there exists the spirit of their sires.

See "*Fortes creantur.*"

Est in nobis assuescere multum.—We can accustom ourselves to anything.

"Custom makes all things easy."

"For use almost can change the stamp of nature." SHAKS.

See "*Usus est.*"

Est ipsis injuria passis

Utilis interdum. OVID.

An injury may prove a blessing.

"A stumble may prevent a fall."

See "*Periisset.*" "*Tribulatio.*"

Est miserorum, ut malevolentes sint, atque invidēant bonis.

PLAUT.—It is the nature of the unfortunate to be spiteful, and to envy those who are well to do.

"Base envy withers at another's joy,

And hates that excellence it cannot reach." THOMSON.

Est modus in rebus: sunt certi denique fines

Quos ultrā citrāque nequit consistere rectum. HOR.

There is a medium in all things. There are certain limits beyond, or within which, that which is right cannot exist.

"Keep within compass and you may be sure,

That you will not suffer what others endure."

Est natūra homīnum novitātis avida. PLIN.—Man naturally yearns for novelty.

“New dishes beget new appetites.”

See “*Est quoque.*” “*Jucundum.*” “*Rarum carum.*”

Est nulli certum cui pugna velit dare sertum.

The issue of all contention is uncertain.

[Witness the glorious uncertainty of the law, and of the turf.]

Est proprium stultitiæ aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum.

CIC.—It is peculiarly a fool's habit to discern the faults of others, and to forget his own.

“The hunchback does not see his own hump, but he sees his brother's.”

“Every clown can find fault, though it would puzzle him to do better.”

“Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?”

Est quædam flere voluptas. OVID.—There is a certain kind of pleasure in weeping.

“Like summer tempest came her tears :

Sweet my child, I live for thee.” TENNYSON.

“With a smile on her lips, and a tear in her eye.” SCOTT.

Est quiddam gestus edendi. OVID.

There is a good deal in a man's mode of eating.

Est quoque cunctarum novitas carissima rerum. OVID.—

Novelty in all things is charming.

“Want of variety leads to satiety.”

“Variety’s the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.” COWPER.

See “*Est natura.*” “*Jucundum.*” “*Rarum carum.*”

Est tempus quando nihil, est tempus quando aliquid, nullum tamen est tempus in quo dicenda sunt omnia.—There is a time when nothing should be said, there is a time when some things may be said, but there is indeed no time in which everything can be said.

“No wisdom to silence.”

“The loquacity of fools is a lecture to the wise.”

“Speech is silvern, silence is golden.” CARLYLE.

See “*Audito multa.*” “*Exigua est.*”

Est,

Vivere bis, vitam posse priore frui. OVID.

Twice does he live who can enjoy the remembrance of the past.

Esto mihi; ero tibi.—Be mine; I will be thine.

“Ca’ me, ca’ thee.”

Esto quod esse videris.—Be what you appear to be.

[Act up to the reputation which you enjoy.]

“Be the same thing that ye wa’d be ca’d.”

Esurienti leōni prædam exsculpere.—To wrest the prey from the hungry lion.

Esurienti ne occurras.—Oppose not a hungry man.

“A hungry man, an angry man.”

Et canis in somnis lepōris vestigiā latrat.—A dog as he sleeps barks as if on the track of the hare.

“Like a dog he hunts in dreams.” TENNYSON.

“There are a kind of men so loose of soul,
That in their sleeps will mutter their affairs.” SHAKS.

*Et latro, et cautus præcīngitur ense viātor ;
Ille sed insīdias, hic sibi portat opem.* OVID.

The robber and the cautious traveller alike are girded with the sword; the one uses it as a means of attack, the other as a means of defence.

“One sword keeps another in its scabbard.”

Et levis erectā consurgit ad oscūla plantā. JUV.—She stands on tiptoe to be kissed.

*Et mea cymba sēmel vastā percussa procellā,
Illum, quo læsa est, horret adīre lōcum.* OVID.

My bark, once struck by the fury of the storm, dreads again to approach the place of danger.

See “*Empta dolore.*”

Et mihi res, non me rebus, submittere conor. HOR.—I strive to mould circumstances to myself, not myself to circumstances.

Et mihi sunt vires et mea tēla nocent. OVID.—I too am not powerless, and my weapons strike hard.

“Two can play at that game.”

Et minīmæ vires frangere quassa valent. OVID.—Very slight violence will break that which has once been cracked.

“It is not the burden but the over-burden that kills the beast.”

“’Tis the last straw that breaks the camel’s back.”

“The last drop makes the cup run over.”

Et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires. HOR.—Flames too soon acquire strength if disregarded.

“A small spark makes a great fire.”

Et quæcunque potes dote placere, place. OVID.—Whatever charm thou hast, be charming.

*Et, qui nolunt occidere quenquam,
Posse volunt.* JUV.

Though they don’t want to kill anybody, they like to have the power to do so.

Et scissâ gaudens vadit Discordia pallâ. VIRG.—And there stalks Discord delighted with her torn mantle.

Etiam celeritas, in desiderio, mora est. SYR.—Even speed, when we are anxious, seems like delay.

Etiam illud quod scies nesciveris:

Ne videris, quod videris. PLAUT.

That which you know, know not; and that which you see, see not.

"'Tis wisdom sometimes to seem a fool."

See "*Qui nescit.*" "*Quod scis.*"

Etiam innocentes cogit mentiri dolor.—The rack can extort a false confession from the innocent.

Etiam mendicus mendico invidet.—Even the beggar envies the beggar.

"'Tis one beggar's woe, to see another by the door go."

"One dog growls to see another go into the kitchen."

See "*Una domus.*"

Etiam oblivisci quod scis interdum expedit. SYR.—It is as well now and then not to remember all we know.

"The wise man does not hang his knowledge on a hook."

"Speech was given to man to disguise his thoughts."

See "*Etiam illud.*" "*Qui nescit.*"

Etiam sanāto vulnere cicatrix manet. SYR.—Even when the wound is healed the scar remains.

Eum ausculta, cui quatuor sunt aures.—Give ear to that man who has four ears.

"When silent men speak they speak to the purpose."

Ex abundanti cautelā.—From excess of caution.

Ex abŭsu non arguitur in usum. LAW MAX.—It is not to be argued that the abuse of a thing proves that it is useless.

Ex arēnā funiculum nectis.—You would weave a rope of sand.

Ex auribus cognoscitur āsinus.—A donkey is known by his ears.

Ex eōdem ore cālĭdum et frigĭdum efflāre.—To blow hot and cold in the same breath.

See "*Deficit.*" "*Vulpanĭri.*"

Ex factis non ex dictis amīci pensandi. LIV.—Friends should be judged by their acts, not their words.

"He is my friend that succoureth me, not he that pitieth me."

"Good words and no deeds are rushes and reeds."

See "*Destināta tantum.*" "*Non verbis.*" "*Pleno modio.*"

Ex inimīco cogitā posse fieri amīcum. SEN.—Consider that an enemy may become a friend.

Ex linguā stultā veniunt incommōda multa.—Many an injury comes from a fool's speech.

Ex magnā cænā stomācho fit maxīma pœna,

Ut sis nocte levis, sit tibi cœna brevis.

Great discomfort arises from too hearty a supper : if you would enjoy a tranquil sleep let your supper be a light one.

Ex matre filiam.—Judge of the daughter by the mother.

Ex minimis initiiis maxima.—From trifling causes great results arise.

“A little stream drives a great mill.”

“The greatest oaks have been little acorns.”

See “*Neglecta*.”

Ex minimo crescit, sed non citò fama quiescit.—Rumour grows easily enough, but is not easily silenced.

“A false report rides post.”

Ex natāli emortuālem facere.—To make a birthday a day of grief.

[To turn joy into sorrow.]

Ex nihilo nihil fit.—Out of nothing nothing comes.

“Nothing can come of nothing.” SHAKS.

Ex pede Herculem.—Judge of the statue of Hercules by the size of the foot.

Ex præteritis præsentia æstimantur.—We judge of the present from the past.

[The boy and the wolf.]

Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius.—The bust of Mercury cannot be carved in every wood.

“You can't make horn of a pig's tail.”

“You cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear.”

“Every reed will not make a pipe.”

“All flowers are not fit for nosegays.”

Ex ungue leonem.—You may know a lion by his claw.

“To show the cloven foot.”

Ex uno disce omnes.—From one you may judge of the whole.

Exactâ viâ, viaticum quærere.—When the journey is finished to lay up provisions for the journey.

[Avaricious old age.]

Excusatio non pētita fit accusatio manifesta. LAW MAX.—

An uncalled-for defence becomes a positive accusation.

“He declares himself guilty, who justifies himself before accusation.”

“An unasked excuse infers transgression.”

Excute mihi ignem, et allucēbo tibi.—Strike me a light, and I'll light you.

See “*Gratia gratiam.*”

Exegi monumentum ære perennius. HOR.—I have raised for myself a monument more durable than brass.

“The most lasting monuments are doubtless paper-monuments.”

Exemplo plus quam ratione vivimus.—We live more by fashion than common sense.

Exigua est virtus, præstare silentia rebus ;

At contrā gravis est culpa tacenda loqui. OVID.

It is but a small merit to observe silence, but it is a grave fault to speak of matters on which we should be silent.

“More have repented of speech than of silence.”

“A wise head makes a close mouth.”

“He that keepeth his mouth keepeth his life ; but he that openeth wide his lips shall have destruction.”

See “*Auditio multa.*” “*Est tempus.*”

*Exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt,
Et dñm fallunt, et prosunt furibus.*—HOR.

It is but a poor establishment where there are not many superfluous things which the owner knows not of, and which go to the thieves.

"The back door robbeth the house."

Eximia est virtus præstare silentia rebus. OVID.—Reticence is a great gift.

"Talk much, and err much."

"A fool's tongue is long enough to cut his own throat."

See "*Audito multa.*"

Exitus acta probat. OVID.—The act is judged of by the event.

"The evening crowns the day."

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."

"All is well ended, if the suit be won." SHAKS.

See "*Finis coronat.*"

Experientia docet.—Experience teaches.

"By ignorance we mistake, and by mistakes we learn."

"One learns by failing."

"The man of wisdom is the man of years." YOUNG.

Experientia præstantior arte.—Practice is better than theory.

"Experience without learning is better than learning without experience."

"An ounce of wit that's bought
Is worth a pound that's taught."

See "*Usus est optimus.*"

Experto crede.—Believe him who speaks from experience.

“Years know more than books.”

Expertus mēruit.—He who has tried it, is afraid of it.

See “*Empta dolore.*”

Expletur lachrymis egeriturque dolor. OVID.—Grief brims itself and flows away in tears.

“When the pot boils over it cooleth itself.”

“A small tear relieves a great sorrow.”

Expressio unius est exclusio alterius. LAW MAX.—The naming of one man amounts to the exclusion of another.

Exstinctus amābitur idem. HOR.—He will be beloved when he is no more.

“Not to know the good we have
Till time has stolen the cherish'd gift away,
Is cause of half the misery that we feel,
And makes the world the wilderness it is.”

Extrā chorum saltāre.—To dance out of time.

[To say an irrelevant thing: a thing out of place.]

Extrā lutum pedes habes.—You have got your feet out of the mire.

Extrā olēas fertur.—He goes beyond the bounds.

Extra scopum jaculāre.—To overshoot the mark.

Extra telōrum jactum.—Out of danger.

Extrēma gaudii luctus occūpat.—Sorrow dwells on the confines of pleasure.

“Joy surfeited turns to sorrow.”

“If you laugh to-day, you will cry to-morrow.”

“Excess of delight palls the appetite.”

“The holydays of joy are the vigils of sorrow.”

“Laughter

Leaves us doubly serious shortly after.” BYRON.

Extrēma primo nēmo tentāvit loco. SEN.—Extreme remedies are never the first to be resorted to.

Extrēmīs malīs extrēma remēdia.

“Desperate maladies require desperate remedies.”

“Restive horses must be roughly dealt with.”

“For a stubborn ass a stubborn driver.”

“Diseases, desperate grown,

By desperate appliance are reliev’d,

Or not at all.” SHAKS.

See “*Amāra bilis.*” “*Non opus est.*”





ABAS indulcat fames.

"Hunger gives a relish even to raw beans."

"Hunger is the best sauce."

See "*Jejunus*."

Faber compèdes quas fecit ipse

Gestet. AUSON.

Let the blacksmith wear the chains he has himself made.

"He who has shipped the devil, must carry him over the sound."

"Let him fry in his own grease."

See "*Colo quod*." "*Tute hoc*."

Faber quisque fortunæ suæ. SALL.

"Every man is the architect of his own fortune."

"Every man is the son of his own works."

See "*Nostris ipsorum*." "*Sui cuique*."

Fabricando fabri sumus.—Work makes the workman.

“By writing we learn to write.”

“Knowledge without practice makes but half an artist.”

“Despise school and remain a fool.”

See “*Doctrina.*” “*Scribendo.*”

Fac de necessitate virtutem.—Make a virtue of necessity.

[Claim credit for compulsory rectitude.]

Fac nidum unum unâ in arbore.—Build but one nest in one tree.

Facile majōris vivēre census. JUV.—To live with the show of a greater income than you have.

Facies, non uxor amātur. JUV.—The face, not the woman is the attraction.

Facile consilium damus aliis.—We easily give advice to others.

Facile est inventis addere.—It is an easy task to improve upon an invention.

Facile omnes cum valēmus recta consilia ægrotis damus. TER.
When in good health we easily give good advice to the sick.

“Every man can master a grief but he that has it.” SHAKS.

“He jests at scars that never felt a wound.” SHAKS.

Facili sævitia negat. HOR.—With winsome cruelty she refuses.

See “*Dulce resistens.*”

*Facilis descensus Averni,
Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras
Hoc opus, hic labor est.* VIR.

The descent to the infernal regions is easy enough, but to retrace one's steps, and reach the air above, there's the rub.

"It is easier to descend than ascend."

"It is easier to run from virtue to vice, than from vice to virtue."

"I have a kind of alacrity in sinking." SHAKS.

Facilius crescit quam inchoatur dignitas. SYR.—A position of dignity is more easily improved upon than acquired.

Facinus quos inquinat, æquat. LUC.—Villany reduces those whom it defiles to the same level.

Facit gratum fortuna quam nemo videt. SYR.—A sly piece of good luck, which nobody knows of, is delightful.

"Stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret how pleasant is it."

Facito aliquid operis, ut semper te diabolus inveniatur occupatum. ST. JEROME.—Be ever engaged, so that whenever the devil calls he may find you occupied.

"The devil tempts all, but the idle man tempts the devil."

"If the brain sows not corn, it plants thistles."

See "*Dæmon te.*" "*Nihil agendo.*" "*Res age.*"

Facta canam; sed erunt qui me finxisse loquantur. OVID.

I shall speak facts; but some will say I deal in fiction.

"'Tis strange, but true: for truth is always strange;
Stranger than fiction." BYRON.

Facta juvenum, consilia mediocrium, vota senum. HESIOD.—

Actions from youth, advice from the middle-aged,
prayers from the aged.

Fallacia alia aliam trudit. TER.—Deception follows on the
heels of deception.

"One falsehood leads to another."

"One lie makes many."

"O! what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practise to deceive." SCOTT.

See "*Sedere*."

Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra. JUV.—Vice
deceives us when dressed in the garb of virtue.

"A wolf in sheep's clothing."

"Wickedness with beauty is the devil's hook baited."

Fallitur augurio spes bona sæpe suo. OVID.—Good hope is
often beguiled by her own augury.

"Not seldom clad in radiant vest
Deceitfully goes forth the dawn,
Not seldom evening in the west
Sinks smilingly forsworn." WORDSWORTH.

"So from that spring, whence comfort seem'd to come,
Discomfort swells." SHAKS.

Falsa veris finitima sunt. CIC.—Falsehoods border on truths.

“A lie that is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies.”

TENNYSON.

Falsum in uno, falsum in omni.—False in one respect, never trustworthy.

“A cracked bell can never sound well.”

See “*Aliquando.*”

*Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infāmia terret,
Quem nisi mendosum et mendācem?* HOR.

Whom does undeserved honour please, and undeserved blame alarm, but the base and the liar?

Famā nihil est celerius. LIVY.—Nothing moves more quickly than scandal.

“For evil news rides post, while good news baits.” MILTON.

See “*Ex minūto.*” “*Nihil est tam.*” “*Non est remedium.*”

Famem pellere satius quam purpurā indui.—It is better to satisfy our hunger than to be clothed in purple.

Famem pestilentia sequitur.—A pestilence follows a famine.

Fames bilem acuit.—Hunger sharpens anger.

“A hungry man, an angry man.”

“When the stomach is full the heart is glad.”

Fames est optimus coquus.—Hunger is the best cook.

“A hungry horse maketh a clean manger.”

Fames et mora bilem in nasum concūnt.—Hunger and delay raise up anger.

“A waiting appetite kindles many a spite.”

Fames optimum condimentum.

“Hunger is the best sauce.”

Fames præter seipsam edulcat omnia.—Hunger sweetens everything but itself.

Familiāris domīnus fatuum nutrit servum.—By the familiarity of the master the servant is spoilt.

“Familiarity breeds contempt.”

Fas est et ab hoste docēri. OVID.

It is good to be taught even by an enemy.

“It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies, seldom safe to venture to instruct, even our friends.” COLTON.

“An enemy may chance to give good counsel.”

Fastīdientis est stōmāchi multa degustāre. SEN.—To taste many things bespeaks but a poor appetite.

[To engage in a multiplicity of studies shows but a weak mind.]

Fastus inest pulchris, sequiturque superbia formam. OVID.—Pride is innate in beauty, and haughtiness is the companion of the fair.

Fata obstant.—The Fates will not permit it.

Fatētur facīnus is qui iudīcium fugit. LAW MAX.—He confesses his guilt who flies from his trial.

Favore et benevolentia etiam immānis animus mansuescit.—

By good nature and kindness even fierce spirits become tractable.

“A soft answer turneth away wrath.”

“A soft answer bids a Furioso to put up his sword.”

“Smooth words make smooth ways.”

See “*Frangitur ira.*” “*Sermōnes blandi.*”

Fecundi cālces quem non fecere disertum? HOR.—Whom has not the inspiring bowl made eloquent?

Felicit̃ter sapit, qui aliēno perīculo sapit.—He gets his wisdom cheaply who gets it at another's cost.

“Their harms, our arms.”

“Wisdom rides upon the ruins of folly.”

See “*Alienū optimum.*” “*Optimum est.*”

Feliciū omnes consanguīnēi.—All claim kindred with the prosperous.

“No longer pipe, no longer dance.”

“When the wind serves, all aid.”

“When good cheer is lacking, our friends will be packing.”

See “*Cum fortūna.*” “*Fervet olla.*”

Felix criminibus nullus erit diu. AUSON.—No man will revel long in the indulgence of crime.

“It is hard to see an old tyrant.”

Felix quem faciunt aliēna perīcula cautum.—Fortunate is he whom the dangers of others have rendered cautious.

See "*Alicnā optimum.*"

Felix qui nihil debet.—Happy is the man who is out of debt.

"Out of debt, out of danger."

Felix qui non litīgat.—Happy the man who keeps out of strife.

"Hell and Chancery are always open."

"Physicians rarely take medicine."

"Lawyers' gowns are lined with the wilfulness of their clients."

"A wise lawyer never goes to law himself."

"Fond of lawsuits, little wealth,

Fond of doctors, little health."

See "*Nescis tu.*" "*Quum licet.*"

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas. VIR.—Happy is he who can trace effects to their causes.

Feras, non culpes, quod vitari non potest. SYR.—You must endure, and not cry out against that which cannot be avoided.

See "*Grave.*" "*In re malā.*" "*Levius fit.*"

Feras quod lædit, ut id quod prodest perfēras. SYR.—You must endure what is painful to secure that which is profitable.

"He who would catch fish, must not mind getting wet."

"He that will have the kernel, must crack the shell."

"He that would have the fruit, must climb the tree."

See "*Dii laboribus.*" "*In sudore.*" "*Nil sine.*"

Ferè libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt. CÆS.—Men freely believe that which they wish to be the truth.

“Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought.” SHAKS.

See “*Quod quisque.*”

Feriuntque summos

Fulmina montes. HOR.

Lightning strikes the tops of the mountains.

“High winds blow on high hills.”

“High regions are never without storms.”

“They that stand high have many blasts to shake them.” SHAKS.

“Who aspires must down as low
As high he soar’d.” MILTON.

See “*Tolluntur.*”

Ferre quam sortem patiuntur omnes,

Nemo recūset.

Let no man refuse to endure that which is common to the lot of all.

Ferrèus assiduo consūmitur annūlus usu. OVID.—Even a ring of iron is worn away by constant use.

“Constant dropping wears the stone.”

See “*Gutta cavat.*”

Ferrum, cum igni candet, tundendum.

“Strike while the iron is hot.”

“Make hay when the sun shines.”

See “*Nosce tempus.*”

Ferrum ferro acuitur.

"Steel whets steel."

Ferrum natāre docēs!—You are teaching iron to swim!

Fertilior seges est aliēno semper in arvo,

Vicinumque pēcus grandius uber habet. OVID.

Our neighbour's crop is always more fruitful and his cattle produce more milk than our own.

Ferto, ferēris.—Bear with others and you shall be borne with.

"Give and take."

Fervet olla, vivit amicitia.—Friendship lasts as long as the pot boils.

"Poverty parteth friends."

"When poverty comes in at the door, love jumps out at the window."

"Now I have got a ewe and a lamb,
Every one cries, 'Welcome, Peter.'"

"A fu purse never lacks freends."

"Men shut their doors against the setting sun." SHAKS.

See "*Cum fortuna.*" "*Diffugiunt.*" "*Feliciūm.*"

"*Horrea formicæ.*"

Festina lentè.—Hasten gently.

"Make no more haste than good speed."

"Good and quickly seldom meet."

"He that goes softly goes safely."

"What raging rashly is begun
Challengeth shame before half done."

"To climb steep hills
Requires slow pace at first." SHAKS.

"A hand may first, and then a lip be kiss'd. BYRON.

"We may outrun,
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by over-running." SHAKS.

See "*Da spatium.*" "*Qui nimis.*"

*Festināre nocet, nocet et cunctatio sæpe,
Tempore quæque suo qui facit, ille sapit.* OVID.

Haste is productive of injury, and so is too much hesitation. He is the wisest man who does everything at the proper time.

"The hasty angler loses the fish."

Festinatio tarda est.—Haste is slow.

"Most haste worst speed."

*Festo die si quid prodègèris
Profesto egère liceat, nisi pepercèris.* PLAUT.

If you squander on a holyday, you will want on a work-day unless you have been sparing.

"He sups ill who eats up all at dinner."

"A fat kitchen makes a lean will."

"Waste not want not."

"For age and want save while you may,
No morning sun lasts a whole day."

"They who sing through the summer must dance in the winter."

"He that keeps nor crust nor crumb,
Weary of all shall want some." SHAKS.

See "*Cogitatio.*" "*Ne quære.*"

Festūcam ex oculo alterius dejicere.—To cast out the mote from the eye of another.

"The hunchback does not see his own hump, but he sees his brother's."

"The faults of our neighbours with freedom we blame,
But tax not ourselves, though we practise the same."

CUNNINGHAM.

Fiat experimentum in corpore vili.—Make your experiment on a worthless subject.

"A barber learns to shave by shaving fools."

"Her prentice han' she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses O!" BURNS.

See "*In capite orphāni.*"

Fiat justitia, ruat cælum!—Let justice be done, though the heavens fall!

Ficta voluptātis causā sint proxima veris. HOR.—Fiction intended to please, should resemble truth as much as possible.

*Ficum cupit.**—He is looking out for a fig.

[He is planning for himself.]

"He that is kinder than he was wont hath a design upon thee."

"When the fox wants to catch geese, he wags his tail."

* In allusion to the unusual civility shown by the nobles at Athens to the peasants on the approach of the fig season.

Ficus ficus, ligōnem ligōnem vocat.—Figs he calls figs, a spade a spade.

[Said of a man who speaks with sincerity and means what he says.]

“The pen of the tongue should be dipped in the ink of the heart.”

Fide abrogatā omnis humāna societas tollitur. LIVY.—Once let good faith be abandoned, and all social existence would perish.

Fide, sed cui vide.—Have confidence, but beware in whom.

“Before you make a friend eat a peck of salt with him.”

“It is an equal failing to trust everybody, and to trust nobody.”

“Trust makes way for treachery.”

“Sudden friendship, sure repentance.”

See “*Ne cuivis.*” “*Nervi et.*” “*Qui in amorem.*”

Fidem qui perdit, quo se servat in reliquum? SYR.—He who hath lost his good name how shall he in future gain his living.

“He that hath lost his credit, is dead to the world.”

“Give a dog an ill name, and you may as well hang him.”

“Credit lost is like a broken looking-glass.”

“One may better steal a horse than another look over the hedge.”

“Who steals my purse, steals trash: 'tis something, nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands:

But he that filches from me my good name,

Robs me of that which not enriches him,

And makes me poor indeed.” SHAKS.

Figūlus figūlo invidet; faber fabro.—Potter envies potter, and smith smith.

“In every age and clime we see,
Two of a trade can ne’er agree.” GAY.

Filii ex senibus nati rarè sunt firmi temperamenti.—Old men’s children are rarely of good constitution.

Finis coronat opus.—The end crowns the work.

“At the end of the work you may judge of the workmen.”
“All’s well that ends well.”
“Good to begin well, better to end well.”
“Judge not of a ship as she lies on the stocks.”
“Praise a fair day at night.”
“’Tis not the fight that crowns us, but the end.” HERRICK.
See “*Exitus acta.*”

Fit citò per multas præda petita manus. OVID.—Gain, acquired by many agents, soon accumulates.

“Have two strings to your bow.”

Flamma fumo est proxima. PLAUT.—Fire is next akin to smoke.

“Where there is smoke there is fire.”

Flare simul et sorbere haud facile est. PLAUT.—It is difficult to whistle and drink at the same time.

“Blow first, and sip afterwards.”
“Nae man can baith sup an’ blaw thegither.”
“No man can serve two masters.”
“A man cannot spin and reel at the same time.”
“He that doth most at once doth least.”

See “*Deficit.*” “*Duos qui.*”

Flectere si nequēo supēros Achēronta movēbo. VIR.—If I cannot move the powers above, Acheron itself shall be appealed to.

[If fair means cannot, foul shall.]

Flēre ad novercæ tūmūlum.—To weep at the tomb of a step-mother.

[Hypocrisy.]

See "*Hæredis fletus.*"

Flet victor, victus interiit.—The conqueror weeps, the conquered is ruined.

[Both sides suffer in war or litigation.]

*Fletumque labellis
Exsorbes.* JUV.

You kiss away her tears.

"Two other precious drops that ready stood,
Each, in their crystal sluice, he ere they fell
Kiss'd." MILTON.

Fluvii cursus non detorquendus.—The course of a river is not to be altered.

[We cannot alter a natural bent.]

Fœcundi cālices quem non fecēre disertum. HOR.—Whom has not the inspiring bowl made eloquent.

"The fool sucks wisdom, as he porter sups,
And cobblers grow fine speakers in their cups."

"Whom drink made wits, though nature made them fools."

CHURCHILL.

Fædum est et mansisse diu vacuumque redisse.—It is inexcusable to have remained long away, and return empty-handed.

Fædum inceptu, fædum exitu. LIVY.—Bad beginnings, bad endings.

Fæmīna ridendo, flendo, fallitque canendo.—The laughter, the tears, and the song of a woman are equally deceptive.

*Fœnum habet in cornu.** HOR.—He has hay upon his horn.
[He is a mischievous person.]

Fontes ipsi sitiunt.—Even the fountains thirst.
[Avarice is never satisfied.]

Formōsa facies muta commendatio est. SYR.—Handsome features are a silent recommendation.

Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. VIR.

Perhaps the day may come when we shall remember these sufferings with joy.

“So—now the danger dared at last,
Look back and smile at perils past!” SCOTT.

See “*Carius est.*” “*Jucunda est.*” “*Fortiter malum.*”

* Fœnum. “Hay.” The ancients used to tie hay at the end of the horns of mischievous cows.

Forsan misēros meliōra sequentur. VIR. — Better times perhaps await us who are now wretched.

“It is a long lane that has no turning.”

“Heaviness may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.”

“The hindmost dog may catch the hare.”

“All’s not lost that’s in danger.”

“But sighs subside, and tears (even widows’) shrink,
Like Arno in the summer, to a shallow.” BYRON.

See “*Nondum incurvam.*” “*Nunc pluit.*”

*Forsitan invenies Galathēam vel meliōrem
Formā aliam.*

Perhaps you will soon find another, and a fairer, lover.

“Fresh feres will dry the bright blue eye
We late saw streaming o’er.” BYRON.

Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis. HOR.—The brave are born from the brave and good.

“A chip of the old block.”

See “*Est in juvenis.*”

Fortes fortūna juvat.—Fortune helps the brave.

“Faint heart never won fair lady.”

“He that handles a nettle tenderly is soonest stung.”

See “*Audentes fortūna.*” “*Timīdi nunquam.*”

Fortis cadēre, cedēre non potest.—The brave man may die, but he will never say “die.”

Fortis esto non ferox.—Be brave, not ferocious.

Fortiter ferendo vincitur malum quod evitari non potest.—By a brave endurance of unavoidable evils, we conquer them.

See "*Feras non.*"

Fortiter malum qui patitur, post potitur bonum. PLAUT.—
He who bravely endures evils, in time reaps the reward.

"He shall find the rugged thistle bursting
Into glossy purples, that outreddened
All voluptuous garden roses." TENNYSON.

"Life's cares are comforts; such by heaven design'd;
He that has none, must make them or be wretched."

YOUNG.

"The bitter past, more welcome is the sweet." SHAKS.

See "*Forsan et hæc.*"

*Fortius e multis mater desiderat unum,
Quam quæ flens clamat, "Tu mihi solus eras!"* OVID.

The mother endures with greater courage the loss of one out of many children, than she who, in her tears, exclaims, "Thou wast my only one!"

Fortuna favet fatuis.—Fortune favours fools.

"Providence tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Fortuna magna magna dōmīno est servitus. SYR.—A great fortune enslaves its owner.

"A great fortune is a great slavery."

Fortūna multis dat n̄m̄ium, nulli satis. MART.—Fortune gives too much to many, to no one enough.

“Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words still in foulest letters?
She either gives a stomach and no food;
Such are the poor in health: or else a feast
And takes away the stomach; such are the rich,
That have abundance, and enjoy it not.” SHAKS.

Fortūna nimium quem fovet, stultum facit. SYR.—Fortune, by being too lavish of her favours on a man, only makes a fool of him.

“Beggars mounted ride their horses to death.”
“How much a dunce that has been sent to roam
Excels a dunce that has been kept at home.” COWPER.

See “*Asperius*.”

Fortūna nulli obesse contenta est semel. SYR.—Fortune is never satisfied with bringing one sorrow.

“Thus woe succeeds a woe, as wave a wave.” HERRICK.
“One woe doth tread upon another’s heel,
So fast they follow.” SHAKS.
“When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in battalions.” SHAKS.

See “*Malis mala*.”

Fortūna nunquam perpētūū est bona.—Good luck lasts not for ever.

“The highest spoke in fortune’s wheel may soon turn lowest.”
“Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel, and lower the proud.” TENNYSON.
See “*Nesci quid*.”

Fortūna opes auferre, non animum potest. SEN.—Fortune may rob us of our wealth, not of our courage.

Fortūna reddit insolentes.—Success leads to insolence.

See "*Asperius nihil.*"

*Fortūna sævo læta negotio, et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertīnax,
Transmūtāt incertos honōres.* HOR.

Fortune, delighting in her cruel task, and playing her wanton game untiringly, is ever shifting her uncertain favours.

"Fortune to one is mother, to another step-mother."

"Every may-be hath a may-be not."

"He that falls to-day may be up again to-morrow."

Fortūna vitræa est; tum, cum splendet, frangitur. SYR.—

Fortune is like glass; she breaks when she is brightest.

Fortūnam citius reperīas quam retīneas.—It is easier to win good luck than to retain it.

"A fool may meet with good fortune, but the wise only profits by it."

*Fragili quærens illidere dentem,
Offendit solidum.* HOR.

Thinking to bite something soft, he found it hard.

[Catching a Tartar.]

Frangitur ira gravis cum fit responsio suavis.—The force of anger is broken by a soft answer.

"He that can reply to an angry man is too hard for him."

"When one will not, two cannot quarrel."

See "*Favore.*" "*Ignis non.*" "*Sermōnes blandi.*"

Fratrum inter se iræ sunt acerbissimæ.—Most bitter are the quarrels of brothers.

“A little more than kin, and less than kind.” SHAKS.

See “*Acerrima.*”

Fraus est celâre fraudem.—It is a fraud to connive at a fraud.

“The receiver is as bad as the thief.”

Fronte capillâta est, post est occasio calva.—Time has a forelock, but is bald behind.

“The mill cannot grind with the water that is past.”

See “*Nosce tempus.*”

Fronte politus,

Astûtam vapîdo servas sub pectöre vulpem. PERS.

Ostensibly polite, you nourish the cunning of the fox in the hollowness of your heart.

“Fair without, foul within.”

“An open countenance often conceals close thoughts.”

“The devil hath power

To assume a pleasing shape.” SHAKS.

“O, what may man within him hide,

Though angel on the outward side!” SHAKS.

See “*Decipimur.*” “*Habent insidias.*” “*Nunquam te fallant.*” “*Mel in ore.*”

Fronti nulla fides. JUV.—There is no reliance to be placed on appearance.

“All is not gold that glitters.”

“A white glove often conceals a dirty hand.”

“Fair hair may have foul roots.”

“Yet gold all is not that doth golden seem.” SHAKS.

Fronti ocrēam, tībīæ gālēam applicat. LUC.—He puts his boot on his head, and his foot in his helmet.

“To put the cart before the horse.”

Fructu, non foliis arbōrem æstīma. PHAED.—Judge of a tree by its fruit, not by its leaves.

See “*Ne verba.*”

Fructus amōris amor.—Love is the fruit of love.

“Love without return is like a question without an answer.”

“She loved me for the dangers I had passed,
And I loved her for having pitied them.” SHAKS.

Fructus amicitīæ magnæ cibus.—JUV.—The only gain from the friendship of the great is a fine dinner.

Fruges consumere nati. HOR.—Men born only to eat.

“All goes down gutter lane.”

See “*Quibus in.*” “*Nulli major.*”

Frustrà fit per plura, quod fieri potest per pauciora.—It is vain to do that by a multitude which a few can accomplish.

“Keep no more cats than will catch mice.”

“Make not thy tail broader than thy wings.”

[Keep not too many attendants.]

“Too many cooks spoil the broth.”

Frustrà habet qui non utitur.—In vain does a man possess property if he makes no use of it.

“Wealth is not his who gets it, but his who enjoys it.”

“Wine in the bottle does not quench thirst.”

See “*Manifesta.*” “*Quo mihi.*”

Frustrà jacitur rete ante oculos pennatorum.

“Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird.”

Frustrà laborat qui omnibus placere studet.—He labours in vain who attempts to please everybody.”

“No man can like all, or be liked by all.”

“He had need rise betimes who would please everybody.”

See “*Laudatur.*”

Frustrà vitium vitaveris illud,

Si te alio pravum detorsëris. HOR.

In vain will you fly from one vice if in your wilfulness you embrace another.

“’Tis all in vain to keep a constant pother

About one vice and fall into another.” POPE.

See “*Dum vitant.*”

Fugere nemine persequente.—To fly, when no one pursues us.

[Great timidity.]

See "*Lēpōris.*"

Fugiendo in media sæpe ruitur fata. LIVY.—By flying, men often rush into the midst of calamities.

See "*Dum vitant.*"

Fugit irrevocabile tempus. VIR.—Time flies never to be recalled.

"Lost time is never found again."

"No man can call again yesterday."

"What greater crime than loss of time?"

"He that neglects time, time will neglect."

"Time stoops to no man's lure." SWINBURNE.

See "*Labitur occulta.*" "*Nec quæ.*" "*Truditur dies.*"

Fuit Ilium.—Troy is a thing of the past.

Fulicam cygno compāras.—You compare the moorhen to the swan.

"Fleas are not lobsters."

Fumum fugiens in ignem incidi.—While avoiding the smoke I have fallen into the flame.

See "*De fumo.*" "*Dum vitant.*"

Fundum alienum arat, suum incultum dēsērit.—He ploughs the land of others, and leaves his own untilled.

Funem abrumpere nimium tenendo.—To break the rope by overstraining.

See "*Jocandum.*"

Funiculis ligatum vel puer verberaret.—Even a boy can beat a man when bound.

See "*Captivum.*"

Funiculus triplex non facillè rumpitur.—A triple rope is not easily broken.

"Union is strength."

See "*Mutua defensio.*"

Furem fur cognoscit, et lupum lupus.—Thief knows thief, and wolf knows wolf.

Fures clamorem.—Thieves dread a commotion.

Fures in lite pandunt abscondita vitæ.—When rogues fall out, many a secret is revealed.

"When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own."

Fures privati in nervo, publici in auro.

"Poor thieves in halters we behold;
And great thieves in their chains of gold." QUARLES.

"We hang little thieves, and take off our hats to great ones."

Furis passu progredi.—To tread softly like a thief.

"Treading softly like a thief,
Lest the harsh shingle should grate underfoot,
And feeling all along the garden wall." TENNYSON.

Furor arma ministrat. VIR.—Fury itself supplies arms.

Furor est post omnia perdere naulum. JUV.—It is sheer folly when all is gone to lose even one's passage money.

"To throw the rope after the bucket."

See "*Ad perditam.*"

Furor fit læsa sæpius patientia.—Patience overtaxed turns to rage.

"A man may cause his own dog to bite him."

"Beware of vinegar made of sweet wine."

"Though the mastiff be gentle, yet bite him not by the lip."

"It's enough to make a parson swear, or a quaker kick his mother."

"Beware the fury of a patient man." DRYDEN.

Furor iraque mentem

Præcipitant. VIR.

Passion and strife bow down the mind.

"Anger is more hurtful than the injury that caused it."

Furtivus potus plenus dulcedine totus.

"Stolen waters are sweetest."

See "*Nititur.*"



*ALEATUM sero duelli,
Pœnitet. JUV.*

When your armour is on, it is too late to retreat.

“Look before you leap.”

Gallus in suo sterquilinio plurimum potest. SEN.—Every cock fights best on his own dunghill.

“Every dog is valiant in his own kennel.”

Garrit aniles

Ex re fabellas. HOR.

He tells old wives' tales much to the point.

Gaudendum cum gaudentibus.—Rejoice with those that do rejoice.

Gaudent scribentes, et se venèrantur. HOR.—Scribblers are a self-conceited and self-worshipping race.

Gaudetque viam fecisse ruīnā. LUC.—He rejoices to have made his way by the ruin of others.

Gaudet tentamīne virtus.—Virtue and valour rejoice in being put to the test.

See "*Virtus, vel.*"

Gaudet patientia duris. LUC.—Patience revels in misfortunes.

Gaudia principiūm nostri sunt sæpe dolōris. OVID.—Pleasure is often the introduction to pain.

"Amid the roses fierce Repentance rears
Her snaky crest." THOMSON.

See "*Medio de fonte.*"

Genitrix virtutum frugalitas. JUSTIN.—Frugality is the mother of all virtues.

Gens humāna ruit per vētītum nefas. HOR.—The tendency of humanity is towards the forbidden.

See "*Nūtmur.*" "*Illīcta.*"

Gladiātor in arēnā consiliūm capit.—The gladiator seeks advice, when in the very lists.

See "*Galeātum.*"

Glaucōma ob oculos objicere.—To throw dust in one's eyes.

Glomerāre inglomerabilia.—To unite that which cannot be united. To attempt an impossibility.

"To make two extremes meet."

Graculus inter musas.—A jackdaw among the muses.

Grata brevitās.—Brevity is pleasing.

“Brevity is the soul of wit.”

Grata novitas.

“Novelty always appears handsome.”

Grata supervēnit, quæ non sperābitur, hora. HOR.—The hour of happiness which comes unexpectedly is the happiest.

Gratia ab officio, quod mora tardat, abest. OVID.—No thanks attach to a kindness long deferred.

“A gift long waited for is sold, not given.”

“A courtesy much entreated is half recompensed.”

“Good, that comes too late, is good as nothing.”

See “*Bis dat.*” “*Tarde benefacere.*”

Gratia gratiam parit.

“One good turn deserves another.”

“The hand that gives gathers.”

“Kindnesses, like grain, increase by sowing.”

“Who gives, teaches a return.”

“One kindness is the price of another.”

See “*Aliērius.*” “*Manus manum.*” “*Prīmusque.*”

Gratis anhelans ; multa agendo nihil agens. PHAED.—Out of breath to no possible purpose ; in attempting everything, doing nothing.

See “ *Operose.* ”

Grave nihil est quod fert necessitas.—Nothing is grievous which necessity enjoins.

“ Gnaw the bone which is fallen to thy lot.”

See “ *Feras non.* ”

Graviōra quædam sunt remedia periculis. SYR. — Some remedies are worse than the disease itself.

Gravis ira regum semper. SEN.—The anger of those in authority is always weighty.

“ The ire of a despotic king

Rides forth upon destruction's wing.” SCOTT.

Gravissimum est imperium consuetudinis. SYR.—All powerful is the rule of fashion.

Gravius est peccatum diligere quam perpetrare.—It is more wicked to love a sin than to commit one.

See “ *Cujusvis.* ”

Grex totus in agris

Unius scabie cadit et porrigine porci. JUV.

From the disease of one the whole flock perishes.

“ The rotten apple injures its neighbour.”

See “ *Corrumpunt bonos.* ” “ *Si juxta.* ” “ *Unica prava.* ”

Gubernatōri somnolento ne benefacito.—Reward not a sleeping pilot.

Gutta cavat lapīdem non vi sed sæpe cādendo.—Dropping water makes the rock hollow, not by its force, but by constant action.

“A mouse in time may bite in two a cable.”

“Step after step the ladder is ascended.”

See “*Caudæ pilos.*” “*Multis ictibus.*”

Gutta fortunæ præ dolō sapientiæ.—A drop of luck is worth a cask of wisdom.

“A fortunate man may be anywhere.”

“Fling him into the Nile, and he will come up with a fish in his mouth.”





ABENT insidias hominis blanditiæ mali. PHAED.

The soft speeches of the wicked are full of deceit.

"The cross on his breast, and the devil in his heart."

"All saint without, all devil within."

"Beads about the neck, and the devil in his heart."

"No villain like the conscientious villain."

"Behind the cross stands the devil."

"Slight are the outward signs of evil thought." BYRON.

"'Rogue that I am,' he whispers to himself,
'I lie, I cheat—do anything for pelf,
But who on earth can say I am not pious?'" HOOD.

"All was false and hollow, though his tongue
Dropt manna, and could make the worst appear
The better reason." MILTON.

"Ah, that deceit should steal such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous vizard hide deep vice!" SHAKS.

See "*Deceptimur.*" "*Fronte politus.*" "*Mel in ore.*"
"*Habet suum.*"

Habet Deus suas horas et moras.—Providence may delay,
but punishment will come at length.

“God cometh with leaden feet, but striketh with iron hands.”

See “*Rarò.*”

Habet et musca splenem.—Even a fly can show temper.

See “*Inest et.*”

Habet suum venenum blanda oratio. SYR.—The honied
tongue hath its poison.

“Honey is sweet, but the bee stings.”

“He is like a silver pin,
Fair without, but foul within.”

“The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose.” SHAKS.

“And thus I clothe my naked villany
With old odd ends, stol’n out of holy writ,
And seem a saint when most I play the devil.” SHAKS.

See “*Habent insidias.*”

*Hæc jacet in tumbâ Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda,
Non redölet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.*

“Here lies, not Rose the chaste, but Rose the fair !
Her scents no more perfume, but taint the air.”

[Epitaph on Fair Rosamund.]

Hæc pro amicitia nostrâ non occultavi. SUET.—These things by reason of our friendship I have not hesitated to communicate.

Hæc te victoria perdet. OVID.—This victory will be your ruin.

Hæredis fletus sub persônâ risus est. SYR.—The grief of an heir is only masked laughter.

See "*Nulli jactantius.*"

Hærere in iisdem scopulis.—To be aground on the same rock.

[To be in the same dilemma.]

Hæres

Hæredem alterius, vëlut unda supervënit undam. HOR.

Heir follows heir, as wave succeeds to wave.

Hæsitantia cantōris tussis.—A cough assists a musician when he hesitates.

"When a musician hath forgotten his note,
He makes as though a crumb stuck in his throat."

Hanc technam in teipsum struxisti.—In the snare laid for others is your foot taken.

See "*Captantes capti.*" "*Neque enim.*" "*Qui capit.*"

Has pœnas garrûla lingua dedit. OVID.—These are the evils which result from gossiping habits.

Haud canit paternas cantiones.—He does not sing his father's songs.

[He does not imitate the good example of his father.]

Haud est nocens, quicunque non sponte est nocens. SEN.—
He sins not, who is not wilfully a sinner.

“As he thinketh in his heart, so is he.”

See “*Injuriam qui.*” “*Nam scelus inter.*”

*Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat
Res angusta domi.* JUV.

Their rise is one of difficulty, whose merits are impeded by poverty.

“Fruit ripens not well in the shade.”

“Without favour, art is like a windmill without wind.”

“Flight towards preferment will be but slow without some golden feathers.”

“Slow rises worth by poverty depressed.” JOHNSON.

“His wit got wings and would have flown,
But poverty still kept him down.”

“He that was born under a three-halfpenny planet shall never be worth twopence.”

See “*Ab inopiâ.*”

Haud furto melior sed fortibus armis. VIR.—Not surpassing in crafty measures, but in the power of arms.

“The Fox's wiles will never enter the lion's head.”

Haud semper errat fama. TAC.—Common report is not always wrong.

“Common fame is seldom to blame.”

“If one, two and three say you are an ass, put on the ears.”

“That is true which all men say.”

See “*Non omnino.*” “*Interdum vulgus.*”

Haud ullas portābit opes Acherontis ad undas. PROP.—
He will not carry his wealth to the waters of Acheron.

Herè servus, hodie liber.—A slave yesterday, to-day a freedman.

Heu! patior telis vulnera facta meis!—Alas! I suffer from self-inflicted wounds!

Heu! Quam difficile est crimen non prodere vultu! OVID.
—Alas! How difficult it is to prevent the countenance from betraying our guilt!

“An evil conscience breaks many a man’s neck.”

See “*Qui capit, ille.*”

Heu! quam difficilis gloriæ custodia est! SYR.—Alas how difficult is it to preserve a high reputation!

Heu! quanto minus est cum reliquis versari quàm tui meminisse!—Alas! how much smaller a thing it is to be with others, than to remember thee!

“To live with them is far less sweet,
Than to remember thee.” MOORE.

Heus! proximus sum egomet mihi. TER.—Look you! I myself am nearest to myself.

“Every man for himself and God for us all.”

“Close sits my shirt, but closer my skin.”

“Every one rakes the fire under his own pot.”

“Let every fox take care of his own tail.”

“No. 1 is the first house in the row.”

“A fly before his own eye is bigger than an elephant in the next field.”

“Near is my petticoat but nearer is my smock.”

See “*Suam quisque*.”

Hi sunt qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent. JUV.
—The guilty are alarmed and turn pale at the slightest thunder.

“A sinful heart makes feeble hand.” SCOTT.

“The wicked flee when no man pursueth.”

“Thus conscience does make cowards of us all.” SHAKS.

See “*Tacitâ sudant*.”

—*Hic dictis, hastâ longe præstantior ille.* VIR.—One man excels in eloquence, another in arms.

Hic est, aut nusquam, quod quærîmus. HOR.—Here, or nowhere, is the thing we seek.

*Hic murus ahēneus esto,
Nil conscire sibi, nullā pallescere culpā.* HOR.

Be this our wall of brass, to be conscious of having done no evil, and to grow pale at no accusation.

Hic patet ingēniis campus. CLAUD.—Here is a fine field for talent.

Hic telam texuit, ille deduxit.—One has woven the thread, another has drawn it forth.

[One man invents, another develops the idea.]

Hilārisque tamen cum pondere virtus. STAT.—Virtue may be cheerful without forgetting its dignity.

Hinc illæ lachrymæ. HOR.—This is the real secret of all that indignation.

Hoc agit, ut doleas. JUV.—He only does it to annoy you.

Hoc est

Vivere bis, vitā posse priore frui. MART.

It is as good as second life to be able to look back upon our past life with pleasure.

“Memory is the treasurer of the mind.”

Hoc retine verbum, frangit Deus omne superbum.—Providence crushes pride.

“Pride will have a fall.”

“Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.”

“Pride that dined with vanity supped with poverty.”

“My high-blown pride

At length broke under me, and now has left me

Weary and old with service.” SHAKS.

*Hoc scio pro certo, quod si cum stercore certo,
Vincō, seu vincor, semper ego maculor.*

If I wrestle with a filthy thing, win or lose, I shall be defiled.

“If you wrestle with a collier you will get a blotch.”

“He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith.”

“He that deals in dirt has ay foul fingers.”

“A blow from a frying-pan, if it does not hurt, smuts.”

Hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas. JUV.—This is my wish, this is my command, my pleasure is my reason.

Hodie ille, cras ego.—He fell to-day, I may fall to-morrow.

“’Tis his turn to-day, it will be mine to-morrow.”

Hodie nullus, cras maximus.—A nobody to-day, a prince to-morrow.

[The reverse of “To-day a man, to-morrow a mouse.”]

Homīnes ad deos nullā re propius accēdunt quam salutem hominibus dando. CIC.—In nothing do men so much resemble the gods as in giving help to their fellow creatures.

Homines nihil agendo discunt malè agère. CATO.—In doing nothing men learn to do evil.

See "*Facto*."

Homīni diligenti semper aliquid sup̄erest.—A diligent man ever finds that something remains to be done.

"Labour with what zeal we will,
Something still remains undone,
Something uncompleted still
Waits the rising of the sun." LONGFELLOW.

See "*Nil actum*."

Homīnis est errāre, insipientis perseverāre.—To err is human, to persevere in error is the act of a fool.

"It is better to turn back than go astray."

"A wilful fault has no excuse, and deserves no pardon."

Homo bombilius.—A noisy useless fellow.

Homo et mulier, ignis et palea.—Man and woman, fire and chaff.

"When two agree in their desire,
One sparke will set them both on fire." QUARLES.

Homo gēnibus elephantinis.—A proud man who will not bend the knee.

Homo homini aut deus aut lupus. ERAS.—Man is to man a god or a wolf.

Homo homīni lupus, homo homīni dæmon.—Man is to man a wolf, man is to man a demon.

“For without transformation
Men become wolves on every slight occasion.” BYRON.

“Man’s inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn.” BURNS.

Homo propōnit, sed Deus dispōnit.—Man proposeth, God disposeth.

Homo solus aut deus aut dæmon.—A man if he lives alone is either a god or a demon.

“A solitary man is either a brute or an angel.”

“One would not be alone in Paradise.”

“Who could be happy and alone or good?” BYRON.

Homo sum ; humāni nihil a me aliċnum puto. TER.—

I am myself a man, and nothing relating to men is a matter of indifference to me.

“Human blood is all of one colour.”

“Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and black the same.” COWPER.

Homo toties mōritur, quoties amittit suos. SYR.—A man suffers death himself as often as he loses those dear to him.

Homo triċbōli.—A three-halfpenny fellow.

Homo trium literārum. PLAUT.—A man of three letters,
“F U R.”

Honestā paup̄ertas prior quam opes malæ.—Honesty with poverty is better than ill-gotten wealth.

“Better go to heaven in rags than to hell in embroidery.”

“Thrive by honesty or remain poor.”

See “*Puras Deus.*”

Honesta quædam scēlëra successus facit. SEN.—Success gives the character of honesty to some classes of wickedness.

“Success makes a fool seem wise.”

“It is success that colours all in life.

Success makes fools admir’d, makes villains honest.” THOMPSON.

“Let them call it mischief;

When it is past and prosper’d, ’twill be virtue.” BEN JONSON.

See “*Prosp̄erum.*”

Honōres mutant mores.—Success alters our manners.

Honos alit artes, et virtus laudāta crescit. CIC.—Honourable mention encourages science, and merit is fostered by praise.

“Where honour ceaseth, there knowledge decreaseth.”

“Praise is the hire of virtue.”

“Our praises are our wages.” SHAKS.

“Where none admire, ’tis useless to excel;

Where none are beaux, ’tis vain to be a belle.” E. MOORE.

See “*Quis enim.*”

Hora ruit.—The hour is passing.

“Life like an empty dream flits by.” LONGFELLOW.

*Horrea formicæ tendunt ad inania nunquam,
Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes.* OVID.

Ants will not go to an empty granary, and friends will not visit us when our wealth is gone.

“The poor is hated by his neighbour, but the rich hath many friends.”

“In times of prosperity friends will be plenty,
In times of adversity, not one in twenty.”

“Ah! when the means are gone that buy this praise,
The breath is gone whereof this praise is made.” SHAKS.

See “*Cum fortuna.*” “*Felicius.*” “*Fervet olla.*”

Horresco refrens. VIR.—I shudder when relating it.

*Horret capillis, ut marinus, asperis,
Echinus, aut currens aper.* HOR.

He bristles with hair, like a sea-urchin or a hunted boar.

“What a beard hast thou got! thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin my thill-horse has on his tail.” SHAKS.

Hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores. VIR.—I wrote these verses, but another claimed the merit of them.

“Give every man his due.”

“Borrowed garments never sit well.”

Hostes incurris, dum fugis hostem.—In flying from one enemy you encounter another.

See "*Cucurrit quispiam.*"

Hostis est uxor invīta quæ ad virum nuptum datur. PLAUT.

That wife is an enemy to her husband who is given in marriage against her will.

"Married in haste we may repent at leisure." CONGREVE.

Hostium munēra, non munēra.—Presents from an enemy must be received with suspicion.

"Gifts from enemies are dangerous."

See "*Timeo Dānāos.*"

Huc animus mihi versanti inclinābat et illuc.—My inclination first leads me in one direction, then in the opposite.

Hypsæā cæcior.—Blinder than a beetle.





NUNC, magnificos, victor, molire triumphos.—

VIR. Go forth a conqueror and win great victories.

“So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the palm alone.” SHAKS.

Id facere laus est quod decet, non quod licet. SEN.—Do what you should, not what you may.

“Do not all you can; spend not all you have; believe not all you hear; and tell not all you know.”

Idem velle, et idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est. SALL.

To have the same likes and dislikes, therein consists the firmest bond of friendship.

See “*Similes simili.*”

Ignāvis semper feriæ sunt.—With the idle it is always holy day time.

Ignem igni ne addas.—Add not fire to fire.

Ignis cineribus alitur suis.—A fire is nourished by its own ashes.

[Difficulties embolden rather than impede the brave.]

Ignis, mare, mulier; tria mala.—Fire, the sea, and woman; these are three ills.

Ignis non extinguitur igni.—Fire will not put out fire.
Anger is not appeased by anger.

“Soft words and hard arguments.”

“Ill words are bellows to a slackening fire.”

“The second blow makes the fray.”

See “*Frangitur ira.*” “*Favore.*” “*Sermōnes blandi.*”

Ignōti nulla cupidō.—We covet not that of the existence of which we are ignorant.

Ignōtum per ignotius.—What is not understood [explained] by what is less understood.

[To make confusion still more confounded.]

See “*Cæcus.*”

Iliācos intra muros peccātur et extra. HOR.—Faults are committed within the walls of Troy and also without.

[There is fault on both sides.]

“Six of one, and half a dozen of the other.”

Illā dolet verè quæ sine teste dolet. MART.—Her grief is real who grieves when no one is by.

“She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek ; she pined in thought.” SHAKS.

Illā mihi patriā est, ubi pascor, non ubi nascor.—That country will I call mine which supports me, not that which gave me birth.

“A clever man's inheritance is found in every country.”

“All places that the eye of heaven visits,
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens.” SHAKS.

Ille crucem scelëris prëtium tulit, hic diadëma. JUV.—One gets a cross for his crime, the other a crown.

“One murder made a villain,
Millions a hero.” B. PORTEUS.

“One to destroy is murder by the law,
And gibbets keep the lifted hand in awe ;
To murder thousands takes a specious name,
War's glorious art, and gives immortal fame.” YOUNG.

Ille regit dictis animos, et tempërat iras. VIR.—He subdues their rising passion and soothes their anger by soft remonstrance.

“More flies are taken with a drop of honey than a tun of vinegar.”

“Mildness governs more than anger.”

“Rebukes ought not to have a grain more salt than sugar.”

See “*Ignis non.*”

Ille velut pelāgi rupes immōta resistit. VIR.—He like a rock in the sea unshaken stands his ground.

*Illi mors gravis incūbat,
Qui, notus nimis omnibus,
Ignōtus moritur sui.* SEN.

Death falls heavily on that man who, known too well to others, dies in ignorance of himself.

Illiberāle est mentīri, ingēnuum veritas decet.—It is ungentlemanly to lie; truthfulness becomes the gentleman.

Illicīta amantur: excīdit, quidquid licet. SEN.—That which we are not permitted to have we delight in; that which we can have is disregarded.

“ Nothing so good as forbidden fruit.”

“ Bliss itself is not worth having,

If we're by compulsion blest.” MOORE.

See “ *Nit̃mur.* ” “ *Quod licet.* ”

*Illo lacte fovētur,
Propter quod secum comītes edūcit asellas.* JUV.

She is kept alive on the milk of asses which she takes with her wherever she goes.

“ The doctors gave her over—to an ass.” HOOD.

Ima summis mutāre.—To turn things upside down.

Imbrem in cribrum gērere.—To catch the shower in a sieve.

[To lose one's time and pains.]

See “ *Cribrō.* ”

Immodicis brevis est ætas, et rara senectus.—The intemperate die young, and rarely enjoy old age.

“A man as he manages himself may die old at thirty, or young at eighty.”

“Bacchus hath drowned more men than Neptune.”

“Diet cures more than the lancet.”

“Old young, and old long.”

See “*Ense cadunt.*” “*Plures crapula.*”

Immortitur studiis, et amōre senescit habendi. HOR.—He wears himself out by his labours, and grows old through his love of possessing wealth.

Immortāle odium, et nunquam sanabile vulnus. JUV.—An undying hatred, and a wound never to be healed.

Impēdit omne forum defectus denariōrum.—A want of pence stops all your marketing.

“No means, no market.”

Impērāre sibi maximum impērium est. SEN.—The greatest power of ruling consists in the exercise of self-control.

“He that is master of himself will soon be master of others.”

Impērat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique. HOR.—Money, as it increases, becomes either the master or the slave of its owner.

“A great fortune in the hands of a fool is a great misfortune.”

“Riches abuse them who know not how to use them.”

“If money be not thy servant, it will be thy master.”

“Command your wealth, else that will command you.”

“Riches serve a wise man, but command a fool.”

Imperātor bonus et idem robustus miles.—At once a good general and a stout soldier.

Imperītus subligāculo indūtus omnibus id ostentat.—Unaccustomed to wear them, he displays the breeches he has on to every one he meets.

Impērium flagitio acquisitum nemo unquam bonis artibus exercuit. TAC.—Power won by crime no one ever yet turned to a good purpose.

“Such a beginning, such an end.”

Impīa sub dulci melle venēna latent. OVID.—Accursed poison lies hid beneath sweet honey.

“Bees that have honey in their mouths have stings in their tails.”

“Joy and sorrow are next door neighbours.”

“And he repents in thorns that sleeps in beds of roses.”

QUARLES.

“The rills of pleasure never run sincere,

(Earth has no unpolluted spring)

From the cursed soil some dang'rous taint they bear ;

So roses grow on thorns, and honey wears a sting.” WATTS.

See “*Medio de fonte.*”

Implacābiles plerumque læsæ muliēres.—Women when injured are generally not easily appeased.

“Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turn'd,

“Nor hell a fury like a woman scorn'd.” CONGREVE.

“As fierce as hell, or fiercer still,

A woman piqued who has her will.” BYRON.

See “*Vindicta nemo.*”

Impletus venter non vult studere libenter.—We are not disposed to study much after heavy meals.

“A bellyfull of gluttony will never study willingly.”

Impōnit finem sapiens et rebus honestis. JUV.—The wise man sets bounds even to his innocent desires.

Imprōbæ

Crescunt divitiæ; tamen

Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei. HOR.

Riches with their wicked inducements increase; nevertheless, avarice is never satisfied.

See “*Crescit amor.*” “*Quo plus.*”

Imprōbē Neptūnum accūsāt, qui naufragium itērum facit.
SYR.—He blames Neptune unjustly who twice suffers shipwreck.

“He who stumbles twice over one stone deserves to break his shins.”

“Even an ass will not fall twice in the same quicksand.”

“If a man deceive me once, shame on him; if he deceive me twice, shame on me.”

See “*Itērum eundem.*”

Imprōbis aliēna virtus semper formidolōsa est. SALL.—By the wicked the good conduct of others is always dreaded.

Improbitas muscæ.—The provoking pertinacity of a fly.

Impulsu, et cæcâ magnâque cupidîne ducti. JUV.

Led on by impulse, and blind and ungovernable desires.

"A headstrong man and a fool may wear the same cap."

Impunitas semper ad deteriōra invitāt. COKE.—Success in crime always invites to worse deeds.

"He invites future injuries who rewards past ones."

See "*Successus improbōrum.*"

In aëre piscāri. Venāri in mari.—To fish in the air. To hunt in the sea.

In aliēno choro pedem ponēre.—To interfere in the affairs of others.

"To put your finger into another man's pie."

"Mind your own business."

In angustis amīci boni appārent.—True friends are tested in adversity.

"Poverty trieth friends."

See "*Amicus certus.*"

In asīni aures canēre.—To sing to an ass.

"To throw pearls before swine."

In cadūcum parietē inclināre.—To lean against a tottering wall.

"A chair unsound

Soon finds the ground."

In calamitōso risus etiam injūria est. SYR.—Even to smile at the misfortunes of others is to do an injury.

In capite orphāni discit chirurgus.—A surgeon tries his experiments on the heads of orphans.

See "*Fiat experimentum.*"

*In Care pericūlum.**—Test the danger by the Carians.

[Practise new experiments on things of little value.]

"Try your skill in gilt first, and then in gold."

See above.

In cælum jaculāris.—You war against heaven.

"It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks."

"None ever took a stone out of the temple but the dust did fly in his eyes."

See "*Cede deo.*" "*Ludere cum.*"

In eādem es navi.—You sail in the same boat.

[You are in the same danger.]

In eburnā vagīnā plumbeus gladius.—A sword of lead in a scabbard of ivory.

"An ass in a lion's hide."

In eodem luto hæsītas. TER.—You stick in the same mire.

In eodem valetudinario jacere.—To be in the same hospital.

[To be in the same dilemma.]

* The Carians were employed as mercenary soldiers.

In flagranti delicto.—In the very act of committing an offence.

[Taken red handed.]

In foro conscientiae.—At the bar of one's own conscience.

In frigidum furnum panes immittere.—To put bread into a cold oven.

In garrulo verborum flumen, mentis gutta.—In chatter a river, in understanding but a single drop.

"A fool's voice is known by a multitude of words."

See "*Audito.*"

In lucem semper Acerra bibit. MART.—Acerra always drinks till dawn.

"The gallant Sir Robert fought hard to the end,
But who can with fate and quart bumpers contend?
Though Fate said, a hero should perish in light;
So up rose bright Phœbus, and down fell the knight." BURNS.

In mari aquam querit.—He is hunting for water in the sea.

In mari magno pisces capiuntur.—In the great sea fish is always to be caught.

[There is a greater chance for enterprise in a large place.]

"No fishing like fishing in the sea."

In medio terræ simul, et stellantis Olympi.—Midway between the earth and the starry Olympus.

[In a quandary. In a fix.]

In melius orsa reflectere. VIR.—To change the course we have begun for the better.

“To turn over a new leaf.”

“To sow our wild oats.”

In minimis cauti, in maximis negligentes.—Cautious in small matters, careless in great.

“Penny wise, pound foolish.”

See “*Ad mensuram.*”

In modum graminis.—As thick as hail.

In morbo recolligit se animus. PLIN.—In time of sickness the soul collects itself anew.

“The chamber of sickness is the chapel of devotion.”

See “*Ægrōtat demon.*” “*Quum infirmi.*”

In morte alterius spem tu tibi ponere noli. CATO.—Do not expect good from another's death.

“Look not out for dead men's shoes.”

In nihil sapiendo jucundissima vita.—He spends the happiest life who knows nothing.

“The less wit a man has, the less he knows that he wants it.”

“Children and fools have merry lives.”

See “*Amissum quod.*” “*Certe ignorantia.*”

In nocte consilium.—Our pillow should be our counsellor.

[Sleep upon an idea.]

“Night is the mother of councils.”

In occipitio oculos gerit.—He has eyes in the back of his head.

In ore leōnis favus mellis!—A honey-comb in the mouth of a lion!

In pace leōnes, in praelio cervi.—Lions in time of peace; deer in war.

“Of war all can tattle,
Away from the battle.”

“Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs.” SHAKS.

“How many cowards * * * * *
* * * * * wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! SHAKS.

In parvūlis nulla culpa.—We pardon faults in youth.

In periculōso negotio non est dormitandum.—Sleep not in time of peril.

In pertūsum congērere dicta dolium. PLAUT.—To waste one's breath; to pump into a sieve.

In pulicis morsu Deum invocat.—He invokes heaven if a flea bites him.

In puris naturālībus.—Stark naked.

In re malâ, anîmo si bono utâre, adjûvat. PLAUT.—In misfortune if you cultivate a cheerful disposition you will reap the advantage of it.

“Misfortunes that can't be avoided must be sweetened.”

“Patience is sorrow's salve.” CHURCHILL.

“How poor are they that have not patience!

What wound did ever heal but by degrees?” SHAKS.

See “*Feras non.*” “*Levius fit.*”

In rebus dubiis, plurîmi est audâciâ. SYR.—In doubtful matters boldness is everything.

“Boldness in business is the first, second, and third thing.”

“Who bravely dares must sometimes risk a fall.” SMOLLET.

See “*Audentes.*”

In saltu uno duos apros capere.—To take two boars in one thicket.

“To kill two birds with one stone.”

See “*Duos pariâtes.*”

In se magna ruunt. LUC.—Great things rush to the destruction of each other.

“Love and lordship like no fellowship.”

“Two Sir Positives can scarce meet without a skirmish.”

See “*Mons cum.*”

In secundis meditāre, quo pacto feras adversa.—In time of prosperity consider how you will bear adversity.

“Who looks not before finds himself behind.”

“The bee, from her industry in the summer, eats honey all the winter.”

See “*Dum vires.*”

In sudōre vultūs tui comēdes panem tuum.

“In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread.”

“No sweet without sweat.”

“There is no fishing for trout in dry breeches.”

See “*Dii laboribus.*” “*Neque mel.*” “*Nil sine.*”

In sylvam ligna ferre.—To carry wood to the forest.

See “*Athenas.*”

In tempore cavenda poena mali.—The penalty attaching to evil deeds should be thought of in time.

In toga saltantis personam inducere.—To put on the mask of a dancer when wearing the toga.

[To do that which is out of place and inconsistent.]

In trivio sum.—I am in a fix. [In a place where three ways meet.]

In tuum ipsius malum lunam deducis.—You bring your own evil deeds to light.

In vestimentis non stat sapientia mentis.—Wisdom does not consist in dress.

“It's not the gay coat that makes the gentleman.”

“Worship and birth to me are known

By look, by bearing, and by tone,

Not by furred robe, or brodered zone.” SCOTT.

“As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,

So honour peereth in the meanest habit.” SHAKS.

See “*Licet superbus.*” “*Simia simia.*”

In vili veste nemo tractatur honeste.—No one in a shabby coat is treated with respect.

See “*Vestis virum.*”

In vino veritas.—Wine brings forth the truth.

“Wine wears no breeches.”

“When wine sinks, words swim.”

See “*Quando tumet.*” “*Quod est in.*” “*Vinum animi.*”

In vitium ducit culpæ fuga, si caret arte. HOR.—In avoiding one evil we fall into another, if we use not discretion.

“Out of the frying-pan into the fire.”

“But what avail'd this temperance, not complete

Against another object more enticing?” MILTON.

See “*Dum vitant.*”

Ināni spe flagrat.—He is consumed by a vain hope.

“Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.”

See “*Qui spe.*”

Inānīum inānīa consilia.—Worthless is the advice of fools.

See "*Stultus stulta.*"

Incēdis per ignes.

Suppositos cinēri dolōso. HOR.

You walk over red-hot lava hidden beneath treacherous ashes.

See "*Latet anguis.*" "*Sub omni.*"

Incendit omnem femīnæ zelus domum.—A jealous woman will set a whole house on fire.

Incesto addidit intēgrum. HOR.—God has joined the innocent with the guilty.

"All are not thieves that dogs bark at."

"Some innocents 'scape not the thunderbolt." SHAKS.

Incidit in fovēam quam fēcit.—He falls into the pit which he himself made.

See "*Captantes capti.*" "*Qui capit.*"

Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitāre Charybdim.

In avoiding Charybdis, he falls into Scylla.

See "*Dum vitant.*" "*Frustrā vitium.*" "*In vitium.*"

Incipēre multo est, quam impetrāre, facilius. PLAUT.—It is far easier to begin a task than to finish it.

Incita equum juxta nyssam.—Urge the horse close to the turning-post.

[Don't let him run wide; keep to the point in question.]

Incitamentum enim amoris musica.—Music provokes love.

“If music be the food of love, play on.” SHAKS.

Incitantur enim homines ad agnoscenda quæ differuntur.

PLIN.—The desire to know a thing is heightened by its gratification being deferred.

“Desires are nourished by delays.”

Incus maxima non metuit strepitum.—A great anvil fears not noise.

Indictum sit.—Let it be unsaid.

[Let the observation be withdrawn.]

Indocti discant et ament meminisse periti.—Let the ignorant learn, and the learned delight in refreshing the memory.

Indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus. HOR.—A bad reader soon puts to flight both wise men and fools.

Indulge veniam pueris. JUV.—Make all fair allowance for the mistakes of youth.

“Apelles was not a master painter the first day.”

Indus elephantus non curat culicem.—The great elephant of India cares not for a gnat.

See “*Latrantem.*”

*Inest et formicæ et serpho bilis.**—Even the ant hath its anger.

“Tread on a worm and it will turn.”

“No viper so little but hath its venom.”

See “*Nec asperandum.*”

Inest sua gratia parvis.—Small things have their own peculiar charm.

“Little things are pretty.”

“Willows are weak, yet they bind other wood.”

“Small rain lays great dust.”

“The greatest things are done by the help of small ones.”

“Great weights may hang on small wires.”

“A lion may be beholden to a mouse.”

See “*Quod contemnitur.*”

Infinita est velocitas temporis, quæ magis apparet respicientibus. SEN.—The swiftness of time is infinite, which is the more evident to those who look back on what has passed.

“We take no note of time

But from its loss.” YOUNG.

* “*Serphus.*” A kind of insect like an ant.

Infirmi est animi exigüique voluptas
Ultio. JUV.

It is but the weak and little mind that rejoices in revenge.

"To forget a wrong is the best revenge."

"The revenge of an idiot is without mercy."

"Anger is shortlived in a good man."

"Revenge in cold blood is the devil's own act and deed."

"To err is human, to forgive divine." POPE.

"Think'st thou it honourable for a noble man
 Still to remember wrongs?" SHAKS.

See "*Quo quisque.*"

Infrà tuam pellücülam te contine.—Live according to your means.

"Let your purse be your master."

"He, who more than he is worth doth spend,
 E'en makes a rope, his life to end."

"Silks and satins put out the kitchen fire."

"Stretch your legs according to your coverlet."

"Who dainties love shall beggars prove." GAY.

See "*Inops potentem.*" "*Messe tenus.*" "*Sumptus census.*" "*Tecum habita.*"

Ingenio stat sine morte decus.—Immortal glory waits on talent.

“For ’tis the mind that makes the body rich ;
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honour peereth in the meanest habit.” SHAKS.

Ingēniōrum cos æmulatio.—Emulation is the whetstone of talent.

Ingens malōrum remēdium ignorantia.—A strong remedy for evils is ignorance of them.

“He that is not sensible of his loss has lost nothing.”

“Oh Ignorance
Thou art fall’n man’s best friend !” KIRKE WHITE.

See “*Amissum quod.*” “*Certe ignoratio.*”

Ingens telum necessitas.—Necessity is a strong weapon.

“Necessity and opportunity may make a coward valiant.”

“Despair gives courage to a coward.”

“Put a coward to his metal an’ he’ll fight the de’il.”

“A coward’s fear may make a coward valiant.”

“Drive a rat into a corner, and he’ll jump at you.”

“The strongest and the fiercest spirit
That fought in heaven, now fiercer by despair.” MILTON.

*Ingēnūas didicisse fideliter artes
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.* OVID.

To have properly studied the liberal sciences gives a polish to our manners, and removes all awkwardness.

Ingrātum si dixēris, omnia dīcis.—If you say that he is guilty of ingratitude, you need say no more.

“Gratitude is the least of virtues, but ingratitude the worst of vices.”

“Hell is crowded with ungrateful wretches.”

“I hate ingratitude more in man

Than lying, vainness, babbling, drunkenness,

Or any taint of vice.” SHAKS.

Ingrātus est qui, remōtis testībūs, agit gratiam. SEN.—He may as well not thank at all, who thanks when none are by.

Ingrātus unus misēris omnībūs nocet. SYR.—One ungrateful man injures all who need assistance.

Ingrātus vir dolium est perforātum.—An ungrateful man is a tub full of holes.

“All's lost that's put in a riven dish.”

See “*Perit quod.*”

Initio confidens, in facto timīdus.—Bold in design, but timid in execution.

Injuriā solvit amōrem.—Injuries destroy affection.

Injurie spretæ exolescunt; si irascāris agnītæ videntur.—Injuries, when treated with contempt, vanish and have no effect. If you show anger their effect would appear to be acknowledged.

“Neglect will sooner kill an injury than revenge.”

“He that shows his passion, tells his enemy where he may hit him.”

“Where it concerns himself,
Who's angry at a slander, makes it true.” SHAKS.

Injuriam qui facturus est, jam facit. SEN.—To meditate an injury is to commit one.

“Injury is to be measured by malice.”

See “*Haud est.*” “*Nam scelus inter.*”

Injusta ab justis impetrāri non decet ;

Fusta autem ab injustis petere, insipientia est. PLAUT.

To ask that which is unjust at the hands of the just, is an injustice in itself ; to expect that which is just from the unjust, is simple folly.

Inops, potentem dum vult imitāri, perit. PHAED.—The poor man, while he apes the wealthy, effects his own ruin.

[The fable of frog and the cow.]

“Dress drains our cellar dry,
And keeps our larder lean.” COWPER.

“A princely mind will undo a private family.”

See “*Infrā tuam.*”

Inquinat egregios adjuncta superbia mores. CLAUD.—The best manners are stained by haughtiness.

“Affectation is a greater injury to the face than small-pox.”

“Pride joined with many virtues chokes them all.”

Insania non omnibus eādem.—The same failings attach not to all.

“Compound for sins they are inclined to,
By damning those they have no mind to.” BUTLER.

“Who backs his rigid Sabbath, so to speak,
Against the wicked remnant of the week.” HOOD.

Insanire facit sanos quoque copia vini.—Too much wine will make a sane man mad.

Insānus omnis furere credit ceteros. SYR.—Every madman considers every one else a madman.

Insita hominibus natura violentiae resistere. TAC.—It is a part of the nature of man to resist compulsion.

“Oppression causeth rebellion.”

“You may take a horse to the water, but you can't make him drink.”

“If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries,
I would give no man a reason upon compulsion.” SHAKS.

Insuperata accidunt magis saepe quam quae speres. PLAUT.
Unexpected results are the rule rather than the exception.

Intelligunt se mutuò, ut fures in nundinis.—They understand each other, like thieves at a fair.

“A thief knows a thief, as a wolf knows a wolf.”

Intempestiva benevolentia nihil a simultate differt.—Assistance given when it is not required, is as bad as an injury.

“Heaven preserve me from my friends!”

“Proffered service stinks.”

See “*Nemo cogendus.*” “*Officium ne.*”

Inter arma silent leges. CIC.—When war is raging the laws are dumb.

Inter cæcos regnat luscus.—Among the blind a one-eyed man is a king.

Inter delicias semper aliquid sævi nos strangulat.—In the midst of our mirth some annoyance always arises to vex us.

“No joy without alloy.”

“Full from the fount of joy’s delicious springs
Some bitter o’er the flowers its bubbling venom flings.” BYRON.

“There rose no day, there roll’d no hour
Of pleasure unembitter’d;
And not a trapping deck’d my power,
That gall’d not while it glitter’d.” BYRON.

See “*Medio de fonte.*” “*Nihil est ab.*” “*Omnis commoditas.*”

Inter lugentes jocari.—To indulge in a joke when surrounded by mourners.

[To jest out of season.]

“Bring not a bagpipe to a man in trouble.”

“Music helps not the toothache.”

Inter mallæum et incudem.—Between the hammer and the anvil.

[Between two difficulties.]

Inter manum et mentum.—Between the hand and the chin.

See “*Multa cadunt.*” “*Non omnia eveniunt.*”

Inter spem curamque, timōres inter et iras. HOR.—'Twixt hope and fear, anxiety and anger.

Interdum lāchrymæ pondēra vocis habent. OVID.—Tears are at times as eloquent as words.

[Weeping hath a voice.]

"Her tears will pierce into a marble heart." SHAKS.

"Oh! too convincing—dangerously dear—
In woman's eye the unanswerable tear!" BYRON.

"The rose is sweetest wash'd with morning dew,
And love is loveliest when embalm'd in tears." SCOTT.

"Give me the soft sigh, whilst the soul-telling eye
Is dignm'd for a time with a tear." BYRON.

"What, lost a world, and bade a hero fly?
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye." BYRON.

Interdum stultus bene loquitur.—Even a fool sometimes speaks to the purpose.

"A fool may give a wise man counsel."

"A fool may chance to put something into a wise man's head."

"Nothing so bad as not to be good for something."

"A fool's wild speech confounds the wise." SCOTT.

"A fool must now and then be right by chance." COWPER.

See "*Quis est enim.*"

Interdum vulgus rectum videt. HOR.—The mob will now and then see things in a right light.

"A thing is never much talked of but there is some truth in it."

See "*Haud semper.*" "*Non omnino.*"

Intolērābilius nihil est quān fēmīna dives. JUV.—Nothing is so intolerable as a woman with a long purse.

Intus Nero, foris Cato.—A Nero at home, a Cato abroad.

*Invēni portum, Spes et Fortūna valēte,
Sat me lusistis, ludite nunc alios.*

"I've reach'd the harbour, Hope and Chance adieu !
You've play'd with me, now play with others too."

Invēntes alium, si te hic fastīdit Alexis. VIR.—If one swain scorns you, you will soon find another.

"There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it."
"There's seldom a cake but there's more of the make."

Inverte, et averte.—Turn it inside and out.

Invicem cedunt dolor et voluptas.—Pleasure and pain succeed each other.

"The holydays of joy are the vigils of sorrow."

"Every medal has its reverse."

"Every day hath its night, every weal its woe."

"Each must drain

His share of pleasure, share of pain." SCOTT.

"O, how this spring of love resembleth

The uncertain glory of an April day ;

Which now shows all the beauty of the sun,

And by-and-by a cloud takes all away." SHAKS.

See "*Voluptāti*."

Invidia festos dies non habet.—Envy never has a holiday.

Invidiam ferre aut fortis aut felix potest. SYR.—The brave or the fortunate can afford to laugh at envy.

Invidus altèrius macrescit rebus opimis. HOR.—An envious man grows lean at another's fatness.

“Base envy withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.” THOMPSON.

Invīso semel principi, seu benè, seu malè, facta premunt. TAC.—A man in power, once becoming obnoxious, his acts, good or bad, will work out his ruin.

“When a man is not liked, whatever he doth is amiss.”

See “*Ad calamitatem.*” “*Semel malus.*” “*Quicumque turpi.*”

Invitat culpam qui peccatum præterit. SYR.—He who leaves a fault unpunished invites crime.

“Spare the rod, spoil the child.”

See “*Melior est justitia.*”

Invitis canibus venāri.—To hunt with unwilling hounds.

“To go rabbit hunting with a dead ferret.”

“Drive the nail that will go.”

Invitos boves plaustro inducere.—To harness unwilling oxen.

See “*Invitis.*”

Invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti. HOR.—He who preserves a man's life against his will does the same thing as if he slew him.

See “*Intempestiva.*” “*Nemo cogendus.*” “*Officium.*”

Ipsa dies quandōque parens, quandōque noverca est.—The passing hour is sometimes a mother, sometimes a step-mother.

“ Fortune wearies with carrying one and the same man always.”

Ipsa scientia potestas est.

“ Knowledge is power.”

Ipsa se fraus, etiamsi initio cautior fuērit, dētēgit.—Treachery will eventually betray itself, though wary enough at first.

“ Crimes may be secret, yet not secure.”

“ Murder will out.”

“ For murder though it have no tongue, will speak
With most miraculous organ.” SHAKS.

Ipsa senectus morbus est.—Old age is in itself a disease.

Ipe mihi asciam in crus impēgi. PET.—I have cut my leg with my own adze.

Ipe semet canit.—He sings his own praises.

“ He is his own trumpeter.”

Ipsum ostii limen, tetīgisti.—You have hit the point exactly.

“ You have hit the nail on the head.”

Ira furor brevis est.—Anger is a transient madness.

“ Choleric men are blind and mad.”

Ira, quæ tēgitur, nocet;

Professa perdunt odia vindictæ locum. SEN.

Concealed anger is to be feared; but hatred openly manifested destroys its chance of revenge.

“ Fire that's closest kept burns most of all.” SHAKS.

“ More mild, but yet more harmful; kind in hatred.” SHAKS.

Ire senectus mors.—Hate knows no age but death.

“Revenge of an hundred years old hath still its sucking teeth.”

Iram

Colligit ac ponit tēmerè, et mutātur in horas. HOR.

His anger is easily excited and appeased, and he changes from hour to hour.

Iras et verba locant. MART.—They let out on hire their passions and eloquence.

[Referring to lawyers.]

Iracundiā qui vincit, hostem sup̄erat maximum. SYR.—

He who gets the better of an irascible temperament conquers his worst enemy.

“He’s a wise man that leads passion by the bridle.”

Irascēre interfectōri, sed miserēre interfecti.—Be angry with a murderer, but keep your compassion for his victim.

Irātus cum ad se redit, sibi tum irascitur. SYR.—An angry man, when he returns to reason, will be again angry with himself.

“The end of passion is the beginning of repentance.”

“Malice drinketh its own poison.”

“Anger is like

A full hot horse ; who being allowed his way,
Self-mettle tires him.” SHAKS.

See “*Malè cuncta.*” “*Non est ratio.*”

Irritāre crabrōnes.—To worry hornets.

“To wake a sleeping lion.”

Is cadet ante senem, qui sapit ante diem.—He will die before he's old who's wise before his time.

“Early ripe, early rotten.”

“So wise, so young, they say, do ne'er live long.” SHAKS.

See “*Citò matūrum.*”

Is minūmo eget mortālis, qui minūmum cupit. SYR.—He is the least in want who is the least covetous.

“Content is more than a kingdom.”

“A contented mind is a continual feast.”

“He is rich who is satisfied.”

See “*Benè est.*” “*Latus sorte.*”

Is sapiens qui se ad casūs accommodet omnes.—He is a wise man who accommodates himself to all circumstances.

“A wise man will make tools of what comes to hand.”

See “*Sī stimūlos.*” “*Nunquam direxit.*”

*Ista decens faciēs longis vitābitur annis,
Rugaque in antiquā fronte senilis erit.* OVID.

That fair face will as years roll on lose its beauty, and old age will bring its wrinkles to the brow.

“Beauty is but a flower,

Which wrinkles will devour.” T. NASH.

“His golden locks time hath to silver turned.” PEELE.

Iter pigrorum quasi sepes spinarum.

"The way of a slothful man is as a hedge of thorns."

"Sloth is the mother of poverty."

Iterum eundem ad lapidem offendere.—To stumble twice over the same stone.

"What ! would'st thou have a serpent sting thee twice ?" SHAKS.

See "*Impröbe Neptūnum.*"

Iterum precor et obtestor, vivite leti ; illud, quod cor urit, negligite.—Again and again I beg and pray of you to live merrily : should aught distress you, dismiss it from your minds.

"A pennyworth of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow."

See "*Ride si.*"





ACTA est alĕa.—The die is cast.

[The Rubicon is crossed.]

Factantiae comes invidia.—Envy waits on boasting.

"You can't fare well, but you must cry roast meat."

See "*Tacitus*."

Fam fuĕrit, nec post unquam revocāre licĕbit. LUCR.—Yet a little while, and (the happy hour) will be over, nor ever more shall we be able to recall it.

"'Tis gone : a thousand such have slipt
Away from my embraces :
And fallen into the dusty crypt
Of darken'd forms and faces." TENNYSON.

"Swiftly our pleasures glide away,
Our hearts recall the distant day
With many sighs." LONGFELLOW.

"But pleasures are like poppies spread :
You seize the flower,—its bloom is shed." BURNS.

Fejūnus raro stomachus vulgāria temnit. HOR.—A hungry stomach rarely despises rough food.

“Hunger finds no fault with the cookery.”

“A hungry dog will eat dirty pudding.”

“A hungry horse maketh a clear manger.”

See “*Fabas.*”

Fejūnus venter non audit verba libenter.—A hungry man will listen to nothing.

“Hungry bellies have no ears.”

Focandum, ut seria agas.—Mirth must be indulged in to prepare the mind for more serious matters.

“All work and no play
Makes Jack a dull boy.”

“A bow long bent at length waxeth weak.”

“A little nonsense now and then
Is relish'd by the best of men.”

See “*Stare diu.*” “*Otia corpus.*”

Fucunda est memoria præteritōrum malōrum. CIC.—Pleasant is the recollection of dangers past.

“That which was bitter to endure may be sweet to remember.”

“Wept o'er his wounds, or tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.”

GOLDSMITH.

See “*Carius est.*” “*Forsan.*” “*Fortiter.*”

Jucundi acti labōres. CIC.—Sweet is the recollection of difficulties overcome.

See "*Carius est.*" "*Forsan et.*" "*Jucunda.*"

Jucundiōres amōrum post injūrias delīciæ.—The pleasures of love are enhanced by injuries.

See "*Amantium iræ.*"

Jucundissima navigātio juxta terram; ambulatio juxta mare.—The most pleasant cruise is near the land; the most inviting walk near the sea.

See "*Sub tecto.*"

Jucundum nihil est nisi quod rēfīcit varietas. SYR.—Nothing pleases which is not freshened by variety.

"A duck will not always dabble in the same gutter."

"How the devil is it that fresh features

Have such a charm for us poor human creatures?" BYRON.

See "*Est natūra.*" "*Est quoque.*" "*Rarum carum.*"

Judex damnātur cum nocens absolvitur. SYR.—The judge is condemned when the guilty are acquitted.

Fugulāre aliquem plumbēo glādīo.—To cut a man with a sword of lead.

"To cut his throat with a feather."

Fugulāre mortūos.—To stab the dead.

Iustum ab injustis petere insipientia est.—It is sheer folly to expect justice from the unprincipled.

"What can you expect from a pig but a grunt?"

Juvenile vitium regere non posse impetum. SEN.—It is the fault of youth that it cannot restrain its own impetuosity.

“You can’t put an old head on young shoulders.”

See “*Temeritas est.*”

Juvenilibus annis

Luxuriant animi. OVID.

The spirits run riot in youth.

Juxta fluvium puteum fodit.—Hard by a river he digs a well.

“To swim a river with a bridge close by.”

See “*Quum adsit.*”





LABITUR et labetur in omne volūbilis ævum.

HOR.—Still rolls and to all time shall roll the tumbling flood.

“A thousand years hence the river will run as it did.”

“No check, no stay this streamlet fears :

How merrily it goes !

’Twill murmur on a thousand years,

And flow as now it flows.” WORDSWORTH.

See “*Fugit irrevocabile.*” “*Nec quæ.*”

Labitur occultè, fallitque volūbilis ætas. OVID.—Imperceptibly the hours glide on, and beguile us as they pass.

“Old age creeps on us ere we think it nigh.” DRYDEN.

“Oh, sweet youth, how soon it fades !

Sweet joys of youth, how fleeting !” MOORE.

See “*Dum bibimus.*” “*Fugit irrevocabile.*”

Labor ipse voluptas.—The labour is in itself a pleasure.

“No endeavour is in vain ;

Its reward is in the doing.” LONGFELLOW.

Labor omnia vincit.—Labour conquers all things.

“Perseverance kills the game.”

Labra, non palātum, rigat.—He moistens the lips, but leaves the palate dry.

[Trifling assistance, of little or no use.]

Labris primoribus degustāre. CIC.—To have a smattering knowledge of anything.

Lābuntur anni.—Years roll on.

See “*Fugit irrevocābile.*”

Lacrymā nihil citius arescit.—Nothing dries up more quickly than a tear.

“Heaviness may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.”

“Beware of desperate steps ; the darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.” COWPER.

“Behind the clouds is the sun still shining.” LONGFELLOW.

Læsus timet.—He that has been hurt, fears.

“Once bit, twice shy.”

“The bird that hath been limed in a bush
With trembling wing misdoubteth every bush.” SHAKS.

See “*Piscātor.*”

*Lætus in præsens animus, quod ultra est,
Odërit curāre.* HOR.

Let your mind, happily contented with the present,
care not what the morrow will bring with it.

"Wouldst thou, or thou,
Forego what's *now*,
For all that hope may say?
No—joy's reply,
From every eye,
Is, 'Live we while we may.'" MOORE.

See "*Carpe diem.*" *Nosce tempus.*"

Lætus sorte tuâ vîves sapienter.—If you are contented with
your lot, you will live wisely.

"He who wants content can't find an easy chair."

"Content is the philosopher's stone, that turns all it touches into
gold."

"Enjoy your little, while the fool seeks for more."

See "*Benè est.*" "*Is minùs.*"

Lanārum nigræ nullum colōrem bibunt. PLIN.

"Black will take no other hue."

"Sour grapes will ne'er make sweet wine."

"Barren corn makes bitter bread." SWINBURNE.

See "*Lignum tortum.*"

Lapīdi loquëris!—You are talking to a stone.

*Lapsānā vîvēre.**—To fare hard.

* *Lapsāna*.—Wild coleworts, or dock-cress.

Laqueo tenet ambiōsi

Consuetūdo mali. JUV.

The love of popularity holds you in a vice.

Lateat scintillūla forsan.—Some small spark may yet by chance lie hidden.

Latet anguis in herbā.—A snake lies concealed in the grass.

“Look before you leap,

For snakes among sweet flowers do creep.”

See “*Incedis per.*” “*Sub omni.*”

Latrans stōmāchus.—A barking stomach.

“A wolf in his belly.”

Latrante uno, latrat statim et alter canis.—When one dog barks, another will follow suit.

“One fool makes many.”

Latrantem curatne alta Diana canem?—Doth the moon on high care for the barking of a dog?

“Is the sun dimmed, that gnats do fly in it?” SHAKS.

Laudando præcipere.—To give instruction in the form of praise.

“He would stroke

The head of modest and ingenuous youth,

That blushed at its own praise.” COWPER.

Laudāri a viro laudāto. CIC.—To be praised by a man who has won his laurels.

*Laudātaque virtus**Crescit, et immensum gloria calcar habet.* OVID.

Virtue is increased by the smile of approval; and the love of renown is the greatest incentive to honourable acts.

"Virtue would not go far, if a little vanity walked not with it."

"Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise,
To scorn delights, and live laborious days." MILTON.

*Laudātor temporis acti**Se puero.* HOR.

He who sings the praises of his boyhood's days.

"Ah, happy years, once more who would not be a boy!"

BYRON.

Laudātur ab his, culpātur ab illis. HOR.—He is praised by some, blamed by others.

"He that would please all, and himself too,
Undertakes what he cannot do."

See "*Frustrā laborat.*"

Laudibus arguitur vini vinōsus. HOR.—The drunkard is convicted by his praises of wine.

"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

"Such as the man is, such will be his discourse."

Laureolam in mustāceo quærere. CIC.—To seek a laurel wreath from a bride-cake.

[To seek glory by some trifling performance. A carpet knight.]

*Laureum baculum gesto.**—I bear the laurel-branch.

Laurum momordit. Juv.—He has nibbled at the bay.

[A poetaster.]

Lavant lacrymæ delictum. AUG.—Repentant tears wash out the stain of guilt.

“If ye do wrang, mak amends.”

“While tears that from repentance flow,
In bright exhalament reach the skies.” MOORE.

See “*Quem pœnitet.*”

Lavi manus.—I have washed my hands of it.

Lebēride cæcior.†—More blind than the cast-off skin of a serpent.

“His eyes are like two burnt holes in a blanket.”

IRISH PROVERB.

Legātus sine mandātis.—An ambassador without authority.

Lenīter volat, sed gravīter vulnērat.—It flies gently, but wounds deeply.

[Slander.]

Leōnem larvâ terres!—You would frighten a lion with a mask!

Leōnem stimūlas.—You rouse the fury of the lion.

* The laurel was considered an antidote against poison.

† *Lebēris*, the old dry cast-off skin of a serpent. The proverb refers to the holes left in the skin where the eyes had been.

Leonīna societas.—A partnership with a lion.

[The lion takes all.]

“He, who shareth honey with the bear, hath the least part of it.”

Leōnis catūlum ne alas.—Nourish not a lion's whelp.

See “*Ale lupōrum.*” “*Tigridis.*”

*Leōnis exuvium super crōcūtā.**—The skin of a lion covering some mongrel beast.

Lēpōrem frondium crepītus terret.—Even the rustling of leaves will alarm the hare.

Lēpōris vitam vivit.—He lives the life of a hare.

[Ever in fear.]

Leve fit quod benè fertur onus. OVID.—A burthen cheerfully borne becomes light.

“All things are easy that are done willingly.”

“He never did a good day's work who went grumblingly about it.”

“Not a long day, but a good heart, rids work.”

“No profit grows where is no pleasure ta'en.” SHAKS.

Levis est dolor, qui capere consilium potest. SEN.—Light is that grief, which counsel can allay.

See “*Strangulat.*”

* *Crocūta.* A kind of mongrel beast of Ethiopia.

Levius fit patientiâ,
Quicquid corrigere est nefas. HOR.
 Patience lightens the burthen we cannot avert.

"What can't be alter'd must be borne, not blamed."

"One must needs like what he cannot hinder."

See "*Feras non.*" "*In re malâ.*" "*Stultum est.*"

Levius solet timere, qui propius timet. SEN.—Our fears
 vanish as the danger approaches.

"The sense of death is most in apprehension." SHAKS.

"Just as the felon condemn'd to die—

With a very natural loathing—

Leaving the sheriff to dream of ropes,

From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes,

To caper on sunny greens and slopes,

Instead of the dance upon nothing." HOOD.

Lex taliōnis.—The law of requital of injury by injury.

"If strokes are good to give, they are good to receive."

"What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

See "*Par pari.*" "*Quid pro.*" "*Ut salutâris.*"

Libera me ab homine malo, a meipso.—Liberate me from
 that bad fellow, myself.

"No man has a worse friend than he brings with him from home."

Lībero lecto nihil jucundius. CIC.—A bachelor's bed is the most pleasant.

"Honest men marry soon, wise men never."

"He who marrieth does well, but he who marrieth not, better."

See "*Stulta maritali.*"

Licet superbus ambūles pecuniā,

Fortūna non mutat genus. HOR.

Although you may strut about, proud of your purse, fortune changes not birth.

"No fine clothes can hide the clown."

See "*Asperius.*" "*In vestimentis.*"

Lignum tortum haud unquam rectum.—A crooked log is not to be straightened.

"A depraved mind never comes to good."

"Crooked by nature is never made straight by education."

"Ill beef ne'er made gude broo."

See "*Lanārum nigra.*"

Ligōnibus aurēis terram fodere.—To dig with golden spades.

[To waste means.]

"To put a racehorse to the plough."

Limis oculis in res aliēnas inquirens.—Prying with sidelong glance into other people's business.

[A busy-body.]

Lingua lapsa verum dicit.—An unguarded speech reveals the truth.

“A fool's heart dances on his lips.”

Lingua mali loquax malæ mentis est indicium. SYR.—A tongue prone to slander is the proof of a depraved mind.

“Slanderers are the devil's bellows, to blow up contention.”

Lingua mali pars passima servi. JUV.—The tongue is the worst part of a bad servant.

Lingua quidem segnis, sed dextera viget.—His tongue says little, but powerful is his right arm.

“Words are for women, actions for men.”

“Strong of his hands, and strong on his legs, but still of his tongue.”

TENNYSON.

See “*Destinâta*.”

Lingua susurrōnis est pejor felle dracōnis.—The whisperer's tongue is worse than serpent's venom.

“The poison of asps is under their lips.”

“But scandal's my aversion—I protest
Against all evil speaking, even in jest.” BYRON.

Linguam frænare plus est quam castra domare.—It is more difficult to bridle the tongue than to conquer an army.

Linum incīdēre.—To cut the thread.

[To open a letter; to break a seal.]

Lis litem gēnerat.—One lawsuit begets another.

Litem movēbit, si vel asīnus canem momordērit.—He will embark in litigation, even if a donkey has bitten his dog.

"Some go to law, for the wagging of a straw."

Litēra scripta manet.—A letter once written cannot be recalled.

Literārum radīces amārae, fructūs dulces.—Learning has sour roots, but pleasant fruits.

See "*Nil sine*."

Littōri loquēris.—You may as well talk to the sea-shore.

Littus ama;

Altum alii teneant. VIR.

Hug the shore; let others try the deep.

"Wherries must not put out to sea."

"Vessels large may venture more,

But little boats must keep near shore."

Littus sterīli versāmus arātro. JUV.—We plough the sand on the sea shore.

"We sow the wind, and reap the whirlwind."

*Locus est et pluribus umbris.** HOR.—There is room left also for several to bring their friends.

Longo in itinere etiam palea oneri est.—Even a straw becomes heavy, if you carry it far enough.

“Light burdens, long borne, grow heavy.”

Longum est iter per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla.
SEN.—Long is the road to learning by precepts, but short and successful by examples.

“Precepts may lead, but examples draw.”

See “*Præcepta*.” “*Segnius*.”

Loripèdem rectus deridèat, æthiòpem albus. JUV.—Let the straight-limbed laugh at the club-footed, the white-skinned at the blackamoor.

Lotum gustāvit.†—He has tasted of the lotus.

Lucerna sub modio.—A candle under a bushel.

[Unrevealed merit or skill.]

Lucernam adhībes in meridie.—You use a lantern at noon-day.

“How commentators each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun. YOUNG.”

See “*Solem adjuvāre*.”

* *Umbra*, “a shadow,” literally, but used also in the sense of “a guest’s friend.”

† The fruit of the Lotus was supposed to induce forgetfulness of home.

Lucernam olet. HOR.—It smells of midnight oil.

[An elaborate piece.]

Lucri bonus est odor ex re

Qualibet. JUV.

The smell of money is good, come whence it may.

[Alluding to Vespasian's tax on ordure.]

Lucrum malum æquale dispendio.—An evil gain is equal to a loss.

“Gaming gains a loss.” BYRON.

*Lucus a non lucendo.**—A grove [so called because you cannot see into it.]

Ludere cum sacris.—To indulge in jest on sacred matters.

“Jest not with the eye, or religion.”

See “*Cede deo.*” “*In calum.*”

Ludite, sed castè.—Observe decorum even in your sport.

See “*Sint sales.*”

*Ludus animo debet aliquando dari,
Ad cōgitandum mēlior ut redeat tibi.* PHAED.

Relaxation should at times be given to the mind, the better to fit it for toil when resumed.

See “*Jocandum.*” “*Stare diu.*” “*Misce.*”

* A ridiculous derivation by which a thing is supposed to obtain its name from a quality which it does not possess.

Ludus enim genuit trepidum certāmen et iram. HOR.—Even play has ended in fierce strife and anger.

“Leave jesting whiles it pleaseth, lest it turns to earnest.”

“Play’s gude, while it is play.”

“They play till they quarrel.”

See “*Adhibenda.*” “*Cum jocus.*” “*Temperāta.*”

Lunæ radiis non maturescit botrus.—The grape is not ripened by the rays of the moon.

Lupi alas quæris.—You are looking for wings in a wolf.

[You hunt for impossibilities.]

*Lupis et agnis quanta sortito obtigit,
Tecum mihi discordia est.* HOR.

There is as much love between you and me as between the wolf and the lamb.

“To love as the cat loves mustard.”

“He loves me as the devil loves holy water.”

“Can a mouse fall in love with a cat?”

Lupum auribus tenere.—To hold a wolf by the ears.

[To be between two difficulties.]

See “*A fronte.*”

Lupus circum puteum chorum agit.—The wolf dances round the well.

[Longing for the water he cannot reach.]

Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem.—The wolf changes his hair, but not his nature.

“The fox may grow gray, but never good.”

See “*Natūram expellas.*” “*Pardus macūlas.*”

Lux affulsit.—There is a good time coming.

“Come what come may,

Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.” SHAKS.

Luxuriānt animi rebus plerumque secundis. OVID.—Our hearts run riot in prosperity.

See “*Asperius nihil.*”





ACHINAS post bellum adferre.—To bring out the implements of war, when the battle is over.

“After meat comes mustard.”

See “*Mortuum unguento.*” “*Post bellum.*”

Magis exūrunt, quos secrētae lacērant curæ. SEN.—Those griefs burn most which gall in secret.

“Sorrow concealed, like an oven stopp’d,
Doth burn the heart to cinders, where it is.” SHAKS.

See “*Curæ leves.*” “*Levis est.*” “*Strangulat.*”

Magis illa juvant, quæ pluris emuntur. JUV.—Those things please more, which are more expensive.

“Things hardly attained are the longer retained.”

See “*Quod datur.*” “*Quod rarum.*”

Magistrātus indicat virum.—Office tests the man.

“But man, proud man,
Drest in a little brief authority,—
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
As make the angels weep.” SHAKS.

Magna civitas, magna solitudo.—A great city, a great desert.

“A crowd is not company.”

Magna est veritas et praevalēbit.—Truth is great and will prevail.

“Oil and truth will get uppermost at last.”

“The credit got by a lie lasts only till the truth comes out.”

“O, while you live, tell truth, and shame the devil.” SHAKS.

“An honest tale speeds best.” SHAKS.

“Falsehood is often rocked by truth, but she soon outgrows her cradle, and discards her nurse.” COLTON.

See “*Veritas premitur.*” “*Vincit omnia.*”

Magna servitus est magna fortuna. SEN.—A great fortune is a great slavery.

Magnas inter opes inops.—Poor though in the midst of wealth.

Magni animi est injurias despīcere. SEN.—It is a proof of nobility of mind to despise injuries.

“Write injuries in dust, but kindnesses in marble.”

“For ill do well,
Then fear not hell.”

See “*Infirmi est.*” “*Quo quisque est.*”

Magni nominis umbra. LUC.—The shadow of a mighty name.

Magnum est vectigal parsimonia.—Frugality is a great revenue.

“Frugality is an estate alone.”

“A fool and his money are soon parted.”

“Penny and penny laid up will be many.”

“Thrift is better than an annuity.”

See “*Cogitāto.*” “*Festo die.*”

Magnus Alexander corpore parvus erat.—Alexander the Great was but of small stature.

“A little body doth often harbour a great soul.”

Magnus sine viribus ignis

Incassum furit. VIR.

Impotent fury rages powerless and to no purpose.

“And quick his colour went and came,
As fear and rage alternate rose.” SCOTT.

“Anger can’t stand, without a strong hand.”

“Anger without power is folly.”

Majōra perdes, parva ni servaveris.—He, who neglects the little, loses the greater.

“Take care of the halfpence and pence, and the shillings and pounds will take care of themselves.” FRANKLIN.

See “*Magnum est.*”

Malā ducis avi domum. HOR.—In an evil hour thou bring’st her home.

[You are marrying a shrew.]

Mala gallīna, malum ovum.—Bad fowl, bad egg.

“Muddy springs will have muddy streams.”

See “*Mali corvi.*”

Mala mens, malus animus.—Bad head, bad heart.

Mala sēnium accelerant.—Sorrow brings on premature old age.

“Stained

With grief, that's beauty's canker.” SHAKS.

“My hair is grey, but not with years.” BYRON.

Mala ultro adsunt.—Sorrows come uninvited.

“Sorrow and ill weather come unsent for.”

Malè conjugāti.—An ill-assorted couple.

“Ill-yoked.”

“Tied to the sowre apple-tree.”

Malè cuncta ministrat

Impētus. STAT.

Anger manages everything badly.

“A headstrong man and a fool may wear the same cap.”

See “*Irātus cum.*” “*Non est ratio.*”

Malè narrando fabūla depravātur.—The tale is marred in the telling.

“Tell it well, or say nothing.”

Malè parta, malè dilābuntur.

"Evil gotten, evil spent."

"Ill gotten goods seldom prosper."

"What comes from the fife goes back to the drum."

"As won, so spent."

"Lightly come, lightly go."

"Didst thou never hear,

That things ill got had ever bad success?" SHAKS.

See "*De malè*."

Malè sapit, qui sibi non sapit.—He is wise to no purpose, who is not wise for himself.

Malè secum agit æger, medicum qui hæredem facit. SYR.—

Little does the sick man consult his own interests, who makes his physician his heir.

Malēdīcus a malēfīco non distat nisi occāsiōne. QUINT.—He who speaks evil only differs from him who does evil in that he lacks opportunity.

Malēfacēre qui vult, nusquam non causam invēniet. SYR.—

He who wishes to injure another, will soon find a pretext.

"Faults are thick where love is thin."

"'Tis an easy thing to find a staff to beat a dog."

"The wolf never wants a pretext against the lamb."

"He that would hang his dog, gives out first, that he is mad."

"But when to mischief mortals bend their will,

How soon they find fit instruments of ill." POPE.

Mali corvi malum ovum.

"Bad the crow, bad the egg."

"If better were within, better would come out."

"When the root is worthless so is the tree."

See "*Mala gallina.*" "*Nunquam ex.*"

Mali principii malus finis.—Bad beginnings lead to bad results.

"Who begins amiss ends amiss."

"A crooked stick will have a crooked shadow."

"A bad day never hath a good night."

"Bad grass does not make good hay."

See "*Lignum.*"

Mali viri inutilia munera.—We never profit by the gifts of the wicked.

"A wicked man's gift hath a touch of his master."

Malis avibus.—With bad luck.

Malis mala succedunt.—Evils follow each other.

"It never rains but it pours."

"Fortune rarely brings good or evil singly."

"Woes cluster; rare are solitary woes;
They love a train, they tread each other's heel." YOUNG.

"One sorrow never comes but brings an heir,
That may succeed as his inheritor." SHAKS.

See "*Fortuna nulli.*"

Malo malo malo malo.—I would rather be in an apple-tree, than a bad man in distress.

Malo mori quàm fedāri.—I prefer death to disgrace.

Malo nodo malus quærendus cuneus.—A hard knot requires a hard wedge.

“One heat another heat expels.” SHAKS.

See “*Amāra bilis.*” “*Extremis.*” “*Non opus est.*”

Malum benè conditum ne mōvēris.—Re-open not a wound once healed.

“When ill-luck falls asleep let nobody wake her.”

“Do not rake up old grievances.”

“You rub the sore

When you should bring the plaster!” SHAKS.

See “*Parcendum.*” “*Quæ dolent.*” “*Quiēta non.*”

Malum consilium consultōri pessimum.—He that gives bad counsel suffers most by it.

“Who sows thorns let him not walk bare-foot.”

Malum malo medicāri.—To cure evil by evil.

“Poison quells poison.”

See “*Damōna dāmōne.*” “*Extrēmis.*”

Malum vas non frangitur.—A useless pitcher does not get broken.

“Nought is never in danger.”

“Ill vessels seldom miscarry.”

“A bad thing never dies.”

“A creaking door hangs long on its hinges.”

Malus, ubi bonum se simūlat, tunc est pessīmus. SYR.—A bad man becomes worse when he apes a saint.

“No rogue like the godly rogue.”

“No villain like the conscientious villain.”

“Hypocritical piety is double iniquity.”

“The more honesty a man has the less he affects the air of a saint.” LAVATER.

“With devotion's visage,
And pious action, we do sugar o'er
The devil himself.” SHAKS.

“A man may cry, Church ! Church ! at ev'ry word,
With no more piety than other people—
A daw's not reckoned a religious bird
Because it keeps a-cawing from a steeple.” HOOD.

See “*Fronte politus.*” “*Habent insidias.*”

Mandrabūli in morem.—After the manner of Mandrabulus [*i. e.*, going from worse to worse].

Manibus pedibusque.—Hand and foot [with all our strength and resolution.]

“Tooth and nail.”

Manifesta phrenēsis,
Ut lōcūples moriāris, egenti vivēre fato? JUV.
Is it not sheer madness to live poor to die rich ?

“It would make a man scratch where it doth not itch,
To see a man live poor to die rich.

See “*Frustrā habet.*” “*Quo mihi.*”

Manum ad os apponere.—To put his finger on his lips.

[To refuse to reveal what he knows.]

Manus manum lavat.—One hand washes the other.

“Do good if you expect to receive it.”

“Trim my beard, and I will trim your top-knot.”

See “*Gratia gratiam.*” “*Petimusque.*”

Mari aquam addere.—To add water to the ocean.

See “*Athenas noctuas.*”

Māritimū quum sis, ne velis fieri terrestris.—When once at sea, do not long to be on shore.

[Be satisfied with your calling in life.]

“Being on sea, sail; being on land, settle.”

Mars gravior sub pace latet. CLAUD.—A far greater warfare lies hidden under this assumed peace.

See “*Ira, quæ.*”

Mater artium necessitas.

“Necessity is the mother of invention.”

Matēriem superābat opus.—The workmanship surpassed the material.

Maturè fias senex, si diu velis esse senex.—Be old betimes, if you wish your old age to last.

“Be old when young, if you would be young when old.”

“Old young, and old long.”

“He that corrects not youth, controls not age.”

“Diseases are the interest of pleasures.”

See “*Bonum servat.*” “*Quæ peccāmus.*”

Maxima debetur puero reverentia. JUV.—The greatest consideration is due to the innocence of youth.

"Little pitchers have long ears."

"Children have wide ears and long tongues."

"Where old age is evil youth can learn no good."

"Children pick up words, as pigeons peas,
And utter them again as God shall please."

"The child saith nothing but what he heard at the fireside."

"For 'tis not good that children should know any wickedness."

SHAKS.

See "*Nil dictu fœdum.*"

Maxima illœcœbra est peccandi impunitatis spes. CIC.—The hope of escaping with impunity is the greatest incentive to vice.

"Nothing emboldens sin so much as mercy." SHAKS.

Maxima quæque domus servis est plena superbis. JUV.—Every great house is full of saucy servants.

"Like master, like man."

Maximus in minimis.—Unequaled in the smallest matters.

Meâ virtûte me involvo. HOR.—In my integrity I'll wrap me up.

Medio de fonte lepōrum

Surgit amari aliquid, quod in ipsis floribus angit. LUCR.

From the midst of the very fountain of pleasure, something of bitterness arises to vex us in the flower of enjoyment.

"There's not a string attuned to mirth,
But has its chord in melancholy." HOOD.

"So comes a reck'ning when the banquet's oer,
The dreadful reckoning, and men smile no more." GAY.

"Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught :
Our sweetest songs are those which tell of saddest thought."

SHELLEY.

See "*Inter delicias.*" "*Nihil est ab.*" "*Omni malo.*"

Medio tutissimus ibis.—A middle course is the safest.

*Mel in ore, verba lactis,
Fel in corde, fraus in factis.*

Honey-tongued, soft spoken, malicious, and unprincipled
in conduct.

"A honey tongue, a heart of gall."

"He was a man
Who stole the livery of the court of Heaven
To serve the devil in." POLLOK.

"Demons in act, but gods at least in face." BYRON.

"There is no vice so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on his outward parts." SHAKS.

See "*Decipimur.*" "*Fronte politus.*" "*Habent insidias.*"

Mel satietatē gignit.—Honey cloy.

"Even sugar itself may spoil a good dish."

"The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in its own deliciousness." SHAKS.

"Poor Peggy hawks nosegays from street to street
Till—think of that who find life so sweet !—
She hates the smell of roses !" HOOD.

Melior est justitia verè præveniens, quam sevèrè puniens.—

Justice is exercised in the proper prevention, rather than in the severe punishment, of crime.

“Prevention is better than cure.”

“Criminals are punished, that others may be amended.”

Meliorẽ præsto magistro

Discipulum. JUV.

The pupil will eclipse his tutor, I warrant.

Melius est cavere semper, quam pati semel.—It is better to be always prepared than to suffer once.

[Keep oil in your lamps.]

“He that fears danger in time seldom feels it.”

See “*Prævisus.*” “*Moniti.*” “*Tempore pacis.*”

Melius est habere malorum odium, quam consortium.—The hatred of knaves is to be preferred to their company.

Melle litus gladius.—A sword anointed with honey.

“I kissed thee, ere I killed thee.” SHAKS.

See “*Nullæ sunt.*” “*Ira, quæ.*”

Mellitum venenum blanda oratio.—A soft-spoken compliment is honied poison.

“For over-warmth, if false, is worse than truth.” BYRON.

Memento quod es homo.—Forget not that you are a man.

See “*Homo sum.*”

Mēmōrem immēmōrem facit, qui monet quod memor memīnit.

PLAUT.—Remind a man of what he remembers, and you will make him forget it.

Memōrem mones. PLAUT.—You needn't remind me of that.

Mendācem memōrem esse oportet. QUINT.

“A liar should have a good memory.”

Mendāci hōmīni, ne verum quidem dīcenti, crēdēre solēmus.

CIC.—We believe not a liar, even when he is speaking the truth.

Mendīco ne parentes quidem amīci sunt.—A beggar is not favoured even by his relations.

Mens immōta manet; lachrymæ voluntur inānes. VIR.—His resolution is unshaken; tears, though shed, avail not.

“But neither bended knees, pure hands held up,
Sad sighs, deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Could penetrate her uncompassionate sire.” SHAKS.

Mens sibi conscia recti.—A mind conscious of its own rectitude.

“What stronger breast-plate than a heart untainted.” SHAKS.

Mensque pati durum sustinet ægra nihil. OVID.—When the heart is sick it cannot bear the slightest annoyance.

“The tear that is wiped with a little address,
May be follow'd perhaps by a smile.” COWPER.

*Mense Maio nubunt malè.**—They marry under bad auspices who marry in the month of May.

* It was considered by the ancients unlucky to marry in the month of May.”

Mentis gratissimus error.—A delightful hallucination.

"I found not Cassio's kisses on her lips." SHAKS.

Merx ultrōnea putet.—Puffed goods are putrid.

"Good wine needs no bush."

"Self-praise is no recommendation."

"He that laughs at his ain joke spoils the sport o't."

Messe tenuis propriâ vive. PERS.—Live according to your income.

"Cut your coat according to your cloth."

"The goat must browse where she is tied."

See "*Infra tuam.*"

Metiri se quemque suo mōdulo ac pede verum est. HOR.—It is proper that every man should measure himself by his own proportion and standard.

"Stretch your arm no further than your sleeve will reach."

See "*Infra tuam.*"

Metue senectam, non enim sola advēnit.—Fear increasing age, for it does not come without companions.

"They kindly leave us, but not quite alone,
But in good company, the gout or stone." BYRON.

Metum inānem metuisti.—You are needlessly alarmed.

"Frightened at bugbears."

Metus enim mortis musticâ depellitur.—Even the fear of death is dispelled by music.

"The shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife." SHAKS.

Minima possunt, qui plurima jactant.—They can do least who boast loudest.

“A long tongue is a sign of a short hand.”

“His bark is worse than his bite.”

“Threatened folk live long.”

“Empty pitchers ring loudest.”

See “*Canes timidi.*” “*Vacuum vas.*”

Minor est quàm servus, dōmīnus qui servos timet. SYR.—He who fears his servants is less than a servant.

Minus de istis labōro quàm de ranis palustribus.—I am less concerned about them than about the croaking frogs in the marsh.

Minus placet, magis quod suadetur. PLAUT.—That least pleases us which is most urged on us.

Minutūla pluvia imbrem parit.—Little drops produce the shower.

“Grain by grain the hen fills her crop.”

“The whole ocean is made up of single drops.”

“Mony sma’s mak a great.”

“Link by link the coat of mail is made.”

“Word by word the big books are made.”

See “*De parvis.*” “*Nihil est aliud.*”

Mīnuunt præsēntia famam.—Things rumoured lessen in importance as they assume reality.

"The lion's not half so fierce as he's painted."

"The fear of war is worse than war itself."

"The wolf is always said to be more terrible than he is."

"Present fears

Are less than horrible imaginings." SHAKS.

See "*Omne ignōtum.*"

Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem. HOR.—Add a sprinkling of folly to your long deliberations.

"Mix with your grave designs a little pleasure ;

Each day of business has its hour of leisure." WEST.

See "*Dulce est.*"

Miscēbis sacra profānis.—You will mix what is sacred with what is profane.

Miscentur tristia lētis.—Pain mingles with pleasure.

"No sunshine but hath some shadow."

"From the cradle to the tomb,

Not all gladness, not all gloom."

See "*Inter delicias.*"

Misererrīma est fortūna quæ caret inimīco. SYR.—It is a most miserable lot to be without an enemy.

[No man can be successful without being envied and hated.]

"Towers are measured by their shadows, and great men by their calumniators."

"By many indignities we come to dignities."

"The fox thrives best when he is most cursed."

"If you have no enemies it is a sign fortune has forgot you."

"He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those below." BYRON.

Misèrum est ab eo lædi de quo non possis queri. SYR.—It is a wretched thing to suffer at the hand of one of whom we cannot complain.

Misèrum est aliendâ vivère quadrâ.—It is a wretched position to be dependent on others for support.

*Misèrum est aliòrum incumbère famæ,
Ne collapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis.* JUV.

It is a wretched thing to rest upon the fame of others, lest, the supporting pillar being removed, the superstructure should collapse in ruin.

Misèrum est fuisse.—The remembrance of past pleasures adds to present sorrows.

"The memory of happiness makes misery woful."

"Of joys departed
Not to return, how painful the remembrance." R. BLAIR.

"No greater grief than to remember days
Of joy when misery is at hand." CAREY'S DANTE.

"This is truth the poet sings,
That a sorrow's crown of sorrows is remembering happier things."
TENNYSON.

Moderāta durant.—Moderate measures succeed best.

"Too hot to last."

Modò idiōta, mox clēricus.—Now a layman, to-morrow a clerk.

Modò togātus, modò palliātus. CIC.—Now clothed like a Roman, now like a Greek.

[An inconstant, perfidious man.]

See "*Quo teneam.*"

Mærent omnes, et si roges eos reddere causam, non possunt.—All men grieve, and if you ask them the reason why, they cannot tell it.

"A tear bedews my Delia's eye,
From morn till dewy eve;
But if you ask the reason why,
She can't tell, I believe."

See "*Uberibus.*"

Mollia tempora fandi. HOR. — Opportune times for speaking.

"When his heart is glad
Of the full harvest, I will speak to him." TENNYSON.

Moniti meliōra sequāmur.—Being warned, let us pursue a better course.

"If you will not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles."

"They that will not be counselled cannot be helped."

"He was slain that had warning, not he that took it."

See "*Turbinem felix.*"

Mons cum monte non miscebitur.—Mountains never unite.

[Haughty people rarely fraternize.]

“Friends may meet, but mountains never greet.”

See “*In se magna.*”

Monstrum nullâ virtûte redemptum

A vitiis. Juv.

A brute without a single redeeming point.

Mora omnis ingrâta est, sed facit sapientiam. SYR.—All

delay is irksome, but it teaches us wisdom.

“There is no royal road to learning.”

See “*Romanus.*”

Morbum morbo addere—To add malady to malady.

Mordere labrum.—To bite the lip.

[To manifest indignation.]

Mores dispâres dispâria studia sequuntur. CIC.—Men of different tastes have different pursuits.

“No dish pleases all palates alike.”

“Many men, many minds.”

See “*Alia aliis.*” “*Non omnes eadem.*”

Moriendum priusquam!—Death is preferable.

Mors in ollâ.—There’s death in the pot.

“A rich mouthful, a heavy groan.”

Mors lupi, agnis vita.—Death to the wolf is life to the lambs.

Mors omnibus communis.—Death is common to all.

“Death is a black camel which kneels at every man’s gate.”

“Death rides on every passing breeze :

He lurks in every flower.” HEBER.

Mors optima rapit, deterrima relinquit.—Death snatches away the most deserving, and leaves the wicked.

“The good die first :

And those, whose hearts are dry as summer dust,

Burn to the socket.”

See “*Optima citissimè.*” “*Quem dī.*”

Mors sceptrā ligōnibus æquat.—Death brings to a level spades and sceptres.

“A thousand pounds and a bottle of hay are all one at doomsday.”

“The greatest king must at last go to bed with a shovel.”

“Sceptre and crown must tumble down

And in the dust be equal made

With the poor crooked scythe and spade.” SHIRLEY.

“We start from the Mother’s Arms and we run to the Dust-shovel.” DICKENS.

Mortui non mordent.—Dead men do not bite.

Mortuo leōni et lēpōres insultant.—Even hares insult a dead lion.

“A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.”

See “*Captivum impūne.*”

Mortuo verba facit.—He talks to a dead man.

“He talks to the wind.”

Mortuum unguento perungis.—You anoint the dead man with salve.

“After death the doctor.”

See “*Machinas post.*” “*Post bellum.*”

Moveat cornicūla risum

Furtivis nudata coloribus. HOR.

The jackdaw, stript of her stolen colours, provokes our laughter.

Max

Bruma recurrit iners. HOR.

Dull winter will re-appear.

“Winter is summer’s heir.”

Muliebrem tollite luctum!—Away with grieving, only fit for women.

“For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite

The man, that mocks at it, and sets it light.” SHAKS.

“O let not women’s weapons, water-drops,

Stain my man’s cheeks!” SHAKS.

Mulier imperātor et mulier miles.—A woman for a general, and the soldiers will be women.

“A woman’s general : what should we fear?” SHAKS.

*Mulier sævissima tunc est,
Quum stimulos odio pudor admovet.* JUV.

A woman is most merciless when shame goads on her hate.

"A woman scorn'd is pitiless as fate,
For then the dread of shame adds stings to hate." GIFFORD.

"A tigress, robb'd of young, a lioness,
Or other interesting beast of prey,
Are similes at hand for the distress
Of ladies who cannot have their own way." BYRON.

See "*Implacabiles*."

Mulierem ornat silentium.—Silence is the greatest ornament in a woman.

"Silence is a fine jewel for a woman, but it is little worn."

Mulieri nē credas, nē mortuæ quidem.—Trust not a woman, even when dead.

[She may feign death.]

Multa cadunt inter calicem supræmaque labra. LABER.

"There's many a slip,
'Twixt the cup and the lip."

"Though the bird 's in the net
It may get away yet."

See "*Inter manum*." "*Non omnia eveniunt*."

Multa docet fames.—Hunger teaches us many a lesson.

"Only by the candle, held in the skeleton hand of Poverty, can man read his own dark heart." BULWER.

*Multa petentibus
Desunt multa.* HOR.

The covetous are always in want.

"When all sins grow old covetousness is young."

"Poor and content, is rich, and rich enough,

But riches, fineless, is as poor as winter

To him that ever fears he shall be poor." SHAKS.

See "*Crescit amor.*"

Multa senem circumvèniunt incommōda.—Many annoyances surround an aged man.

"Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye." SHAKS.

Multa verba, modica fides.—Many words, little credit.

"Great boast, small roast."

"Great talkers, little doers."

"Friend, for your epitaph I'm grieved,

Where still so much is said ;

One half will never be believed,

The other never read." POPE.

Multæ manus onus levius faciunt.

"Many hands make light work."

"Three, helping one another, bear the burden of six."

See "*Divisum sic.*"

Multæ regum aures atque oculi.—Kings have many ears and many eyes too.

Multæ terricōlis linguæ, cœlestibus una.—There are many languages on earth, but one in heaven.

Multas amicitias silentium dirēmit.—The silence resulting from absence has destroyed many a friendship.

“Long absent, soon forgotten.”

“Out of mind, when out of view.” GAY.

“The remedy for love is—land between.”

See “*Absens hæres.*” “*Non sunt amici.*”

Multi morbi curantur abstinentiâ. CELS.—Many diseases may be cured by abstinence.

“Diet cures more than the lancet.”

“By suppers more have been killed than Galen ever cured.”

See “*Plures crapûla.*”

Multi qui boves stimulent, pauci aratōres.—Many can drive an ox; few can plough.

“All are not hunters that blow the horn.”

“More belongs to riding than a pair of boots.”

See “*Non est venâtor.*” “*Non omnes qui.*” “*Qui tauros.*”

Multi te odērint si teipsum ames.—Many will hate you if you love yourself.

“A man gains nothing by vain glory but contempt and hatred.”

“He that boasteth of himself affronteth his company.”

See “*Proprio laus.*”

Multis ictibus dejicitur quercus.—By repeated blows even the oak is felled.

“Little strokes fell great oaks.”

See “*Gutta cavat.*”

Multis minātur, qui uni facit injuriam. SYR.—He who injures one man threatens many.

“He threatens many that hath injured one.” BEN JONSON.

Multis parāsse divitias non finis misēriarum fuit sed mutatio. SEN.—To have acquired wealth is with many not to end but to change the nature of their troubles.

“Little wealth, little care.”

“Who would not wish to be from wealth exempt,

“Since riches point to misery and contempt?” SHAKS.

See “*Crescentem.*”

Multis terribilis, caveto multos. AUSON.—If you are dreaded by many then beware of many.

Multitudo non ratione ducitur, sed impetu.—The rabble is not influenced by reason, but blind impulse.

Multò plures satiētas quam fames perdidit viros.—Satiety has killed more men than hunger.

“More die by food than famine.”

See “*Plures occidit.*” “*Multi morbi.*”

Multiōrum manibus grande levātur onus.—By the hands of many a great work is made light.

See “*Multa manus.*”

*Multos in summâ periculâ misit,
Ventûri timor ipse mali.* LUC.

The apprehension of approaching evil has hurried many into the utmost danger.

Multos ingrâtos invēnîmus, plures faciûmus.—We find much ingratitude, and create more.

Muneribus vel Dii capiuntur.—Even the gods are conciliated by offerings.

Munĕrum animus optimus est.—The goodwill accompanying the gift is the best portion of it.

“A cheerful look makes a dish a feast.”

“Welcome is the best cheer.”

See “*Dat benè.*”

Munus exiguum sed opportunum.—A small gift, but well-timed.

Murem pro leōne ostendit.—He makes a lion of a mouse.

“All his geese are swans.”

“He cries wine, and sells vinegar.”

See “*Arcem ex.*” “*Parturiunt.*”

Mures migraverunt.—The mice have taken themselves off.

“Wise rats run from a falling house.”

“The very rats

Instinctively had quit it.” SHAKS.

Muris in morem.—After the fashion of a mouse. [*i. e.* living off others.]

Murus æreus conscientia sana.—A clear conscience is a wall of brass.

“A peace above all earthly dignities,
A still and quiet conscience.” SHAKS.

Mus in pice.—A mouse in pitch.

[A man engaged in useless and perplexing inquiries.]

Mus non uni fidit antro. PLAUT.—A mouse relies not solely on one hole.

“The rat which has but one hole is soon caught.”

“The mouse that only trusts to one poor hole,
Can never be a mouse of any soul.”

Mus salit in stratum, cum scit non adfore catum.

“When the cat’s away,
The mouse will play.”

Musca, canes, mimi, veniunt ad fercula primi.—Flies, dogs, and mimics are the first to rush to the dish.

Musica est mentis medicina mæstæ.—Music is the best cure for a sorrowing mind.

“My soul is dark! oh quickly string
The harp I yet can brook to hear.” BYRON.

Musica multos magis dementat, quam vinum.—Music induces more madness in many than wine.

Musica serva dei.—Music is the handmaid of divinity.

*Mutāto nōmīne, de te
Fabŭla narrātur.* HOR.

Change but the name, and you are the subject of the story.

“And Nathan said unto David: ‘Thou art the man.’”

Mutua defensio tutissīma.—A combined defence is the safest.

“The lone sheep is in danger of the wolf.”

See “*Vis unīta.*”

Mutum est pictūra poēmā.—A picture is a poem wanting words.

Mutuūm muli scabunt.—Mules help to scratch each other.

[The bad commend each other.]

Myrīcæ citius poma ferent.—Sooner will the tamarisk bear apples.





*NAM dives qui fieri vult,
Et cito vult fieri. JUV.*

He who desires to become rich, wishes to become so as quickly as possible.

*Nam genus et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco. OVID.*

Pedigree and ancestry and what we ourselves have not achieved, I scarcely recognize as our own.

"Nobility is nothing but ancient riches, and money is the world's idol."

"He is the best gentleman, who is the son of his own deserts."

"What boots it on the lineal tree to trace
Through many a branch the founders of our race." GIFFORD.

"Fall back upon a name? rest, rot in that?
Not keep it noble, make it nobler? Fools!" TENNYSON.

See "*Nobilitas morum.*" "*Nobilitas sine.*" "*Qui
genus.*" "*Stemmāta.*"

*Nam neque divitibus contingunt gaudia solis. HOR.—*God made not pleasures for the rich alone.

Nam quod uni profuit, hoc alijs erat exitio.—What has benefited one has destroyed others.

“One man’s breath’s another man’s death.”

“Where the bee sucks honey the spider sucks poison.”

“But that old man, who is lord of the broad estate and the hall,
Dropped off gorged from a scheme which left us flaccid and
drained.” TENNYSON.

See “*Quod cibus.*” “*Quod suave.*”

*Nam scēlus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,
Facti crimēn habet.* JUV.

He who meditates a crime secretly within himself has all
the guilt of the act.

“He that looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed
adultery already with her in his heart.”

“Man punishes the action, but God the intention.”

“What is the sin which is not
Sin in itself? Can circumstance make sin
Or virtue?” BYRON.

See “*Injuriam.*”

*Nam ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios im-
probos suspiciatur.* CIC.—The more virtuous a man
himself is, the less does he suspect baseness in others.

“Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind.” SHAKS.

Narrat quod nec ad cœlum, nec ad terram, pertinet.—He
says what is wholly irrelevant.

“He tells a tale of a tub.”

Narrātur et prisca Catōnis

Sæpe mero cāluisse virtus. HOR.

It is said that the propriety even of old Cato often yielded to the exciting influence of the grape.

Nasci miserum, vivere poena, angusta mori.—It is a misery to be born, a punishment to live, and a trouble to die.

“I wept when I was born, and every day shows why.”

“He that will have no trouble in this world must not be born in it.”

Nascimur poetæ, fimus oratores. CIC.—We are born poets, we become orators.

Nascitur in vento, vento restinguitur ignis ;

Lenis alit flammam, grandior aura necat. OVID.

A light breath fans the flame, a violent gust extinguishes it.

“Little sticks kindle a fire, great ones put it out.”

“Though little fire grows great with little wind,
Yet extreme gusts will blow out fire and all.” SHAKS.

Natio comæda est. JUV.—Acting is the forte of all their race.

Natūra beātis

Omnibūs esse dedit, si quis cognōverit uti. CLAUD.

Nature has placed his own happiness in each man's hands, if he only knew how to use it.

“Ourselves are to ourselves the cause of ill.” CHURCHILL.

Natūra dedit agros, ars humāna aedificāvit urbes. VARRO.—

Nature made the fields and man the cities.

“God the first garden made, and the first city Cain.” COWLEY.

“God made the country and man made the town.” COWPER.

Natūra tu illi pater es, consiliis ego. TER.—You are his father by nature, I by counsel.

Natūram expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret. HOR.—You may suppress natural propensities by force, but they will be certain to re-appear.

“What’s bred in the bone will never out of the flesh.”

“Plant the crab-tree where you will it will never bear pippins.”

“Whether you boil snow or pound it you can have but water of it.”

See “*Lupus pilum.*” “*Pardus macūlas.*”

Naufrāgium rerum est mulier malefida marito.—A faithless wife is shipwreck to a house.

Ne ad aures quidem scalpendas otium est.—He has not leisure even to scratch his ears.

Ne Apollo quidem intelligat.—It would puzzle even Apollo to understand it.

Ne, cinērem vitans, in prunas incidas.—See that in avoiding cinders you step not on burning coals.

Ne corticem quidem dederit.—He won’t give us so much as the skin.

Ne credas undam placidam non esse profundam.—Believe not that the stream is shallow because its surface is smooth.

“In the coldest flint there is hot fire”

“Deep rivers move with silent majesty, shallow brooks are noisy.”

See “*Altissima.*” “*Cave tibi.*”

Ne cui de te plus quam tibi credas.—Believe no man more than yourself when you are spoken of. [Let your own conscience be a check against the effect of the flattery of others.]

Ne cuivis dextram injecēris.—Offer not the right hand of friendship to every one.

“He who makes friends of all keeps none.”

“Sudden trust brings sudden repentance.”

See “*Fide sed cui.*” “*Nervi et.*” “*Qui in amōrem.*”

Ne cuivis invidēas.—Envy no man.

Ne cuivis serviat ensis.—Let not your sword be drawn at any man's bidding.

Ne depugnes in alieno negotio.—Interfere not in the quarrels of others.

“He that passeth by, and meddles with strife belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears.”

“Those, who in quarrels interpose,
Must often wipe a bloody nose.” GAY.

Ne despicias debilem; nam culex fodit oculum leonis.—Despise not the weak: the gnat stings the eyes of the lion.

“Despise your enemy and you will soon be beaten.”

See “*Inest et.*” “*Nihil tam firmum.*”

Ne festina loqui.—Never speak in a hurry.

Ne gladium tollas, mulier.—Being but a woman, raise not the sword.

[Offer not assistance when you can be of no service.]

Ne gleba agri illi relicta ad locum sepulturæ.—He has not even a clod of earth left to cover his remains.

[A man reduced to extreme poverty.]

Ne Hercules quidem adversus duos.—Hercules himself could not cope with two assailants.

“Two to one is odds.”

See “*Uni cum.*”

Ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet.—Jupiter himself cannot please everybody.

“He that would please all and himself too
Undertakes what he cannot do.”

Ne major benignitas sit, quam facultates. CIC.—Our liberality should not exceed our ability.

Ne malorum meminēris.—Bear no malice.

“Let not the sun go down upon your wrath.”
“Sweet mercy is nobility’s true badge.” SHAKS.
See “*Infirmi est.*” “*Magni animi.*”

Ne prius antidōtum quam venēnum.—Take not the antidote before the poison.

“Cry not out before you are hurt.”

“Call not a surgeon before you are wounded.”

“Never ask pardon before you are accused.”

Ne puēro glādium.—Trust not a sword in the hands of a boy.

Ne quære mollia, ne tibi contingant dura.—Seek not the luxuries of life lest you reap sorrow.

“Life ain’t all beer and skittles.” SAM SLICK.

See “*Festo die.*”

Ne quid expectes amīcos facēre, quod per te queas.—Never expect your friends to do for you that which you can yourself accomplish.

Ne quid moveāre verbōrum strepītu.—Don’t be frightened at high-sounding words.

“Must I give way and room to your rash choler?” SHAKS.

See “*Canes timēdi.*”

Ne quid nimis. TER.—Too much of anything is bad.

“More than enough is too much.”

“Too much of one thing is good for nothing.”

“Enough’s as good as a feast.”

See “*Omne nimium.*”

Ne sis unquam elātus.—Never be too much elated.

Ne stilla quidem.—Not even a drop is left.

“O churl! drink all; and leave no friendly drop!” SHAKS.

Ne supra pedem calceus.—Wear not boots too big for your feet.

See “*Ne sutor.*”

Ne sutor ultra crēpīdam.—The cobbler should not go beyond his last.

[Meddle not in things which you do not understand.]

“Blind men should not judge of colours.”

Ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido. HOR.—Be not for ever harassed by impotent desire.

“Our content

Is our best having.” SHAKS.

“A man’s discontent is his worst evil.”

“He is well constituted who grieves not for what he has not, and rejoices for what he has.”

“The pleasures we enjoy are lost by coveting more.”

See “*Is minīmo.*” “*Præstat possidēre.*”

Ne tentes aut perficē.—Either never attempt a thing or carry it out.

“Leave no nail unclenched.”

“If thy heart fail thee, do not climb at all.”

See “*Non intrandum.*”

Ne utile quidem est scire quid futurum sit; misērum est enim nihil prōficiētem angi. CIC.—It is of no avail to know what is about to happen; for it is a sad thing to be grieved when grief can do no good.

See “*Ingens malōrum.*”

Ne verba pro farīnā.—Promises must not fill the place of gifts.

“Fair words won’t feed a cat.”

“Less of your courtesy, and more of your purse.”

“Saying and doing are two things.”

“Praise is not pudding.”

See “*Destināta.*” “*Ex factis.*” “*Non verbis.*”

Ne vestigium quidem.—Not even a trace is left.

“Leave not a rack behind.” SHAKS.

Ne vile velis.—Desire nothing that would bring disgrace.

Nebūlas diverbērāre.—To whip the air.

“To saw the air.” SHAKS.

Nec amet quenquam nec amētur ab ullo! JUV.—Let him love none and be by none beloved!

Nec asperandum quamvis exiguum nullum.—Nothing, however small, is to be irritated.

“It is possible for a ram to kill a butcher.”

“The smallest worm will turn being trodden on.” SHAKS.

See “*Inest et.*” “*Nihil tam.*” “*Quamvis.*”

Nec bella, nec puella.—Neither beautiful, nor young.

Nec caput, nec pedes. CIC.—Neither head, nor feet.

[Referring to anything very intricate.]

“One can’t make head or tail of it.”

Nec crepitu quidem digiti dignum.—Not worthy the snap of a finger.

*Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus.** HOR.—Let not a god interfere unless where a god's assistance is necessary.

[Adopt extreme measures only in extreme cases.]

Nec domo dōmīnus sed dōmīno domus honestanda est. CIC.—The house should derive dignity from the master, not the master from the house.

“It is thou must honour the place, not the place thee.”

Nec dulces amōres

Sperne, puer, neque tu chorēas. HOR.

Despise not sweet inviting love-making nor the merry dance.

“On with the dance, let joy be unconfined.” BYRON.

See “*Nunc est.*”

Nec imbellum ferōces

Progēnerant āquīlæ columbam. HOR.

Fierce eagles breed not the tender dove.

“Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?”

See “*Mali corvi.*” “*Nunquam ex.*”

Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum. HOR.—Be not ashamed to have had wild days, but not to have sown your wild oats.

* Alluding to the custom of introducing gods upon the stage.

Nec me pudet, ut istos, fatēri nescīre quod nesciam. CIC.—

Nor am I ashamed, as some are, to confess my ignorance of those matters with which I am unacquainted.

Nec obolū habet unde restim emat.—He hath not a farthing left wherewith to buy a rope to hang himself.

Nec omnia, nec passim, nec ab omnibus.—We must not expect everything, everywhere, and from everybody.

Nec

Otia divitiis Arābum liberrima muto. HOR.

I would not exchange my life of ease and quiet for the riches of Arabia.

“Far from court, far from care.”

“Who that has reason, and his smell,

Would not among roses and jasmin dwell?” COWLEY.

See “*Beatus ille.*” “*Si curam.*”

Nec pietas moram

Rugis, et instanti senectæ

Afferet, indomitæque morti. HOR.

Not even piety will stay wrinkles, nor the encroachments of age, nor the advance of death, which cannot be resisted.

“Death will have his day.” SHAKS.

Nec placidam membris dat cura quietem. VIR.
Cares deny all rest to weary limbs.

"At night, to his own sharp fancies a prey,
He lies like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way,
Tormenting himself with his prickles." HOOD.

*Nec, quæ præterit, iterum revocabitur unda ;
Nec, quæ præterit, hora redire potest.* OVID.

Neither shall the wave, which has passed on, ever be
recalled ; nor can the hour, which has once fled by,
return again.

"Time and tide wait for no man."

"Nae man can tether time nor tide." BURNS.

See "*Fugit irrevocabile.*" "*Labitur occultæ.*"

Nec quicquam acrius, quam pecuniæ damnum, stimulat.
LIVY.—Nothing stings us so bitterly as the loss of
money.

Nec retinent pātulæ commissæ fideliter aures. HOR.—The
ears that gape after secrets retain not faithfully what is
entrusted to them.

Nec scire fas est omnia. . . HOR.—It is not permitted
that we should know everything.

"One science only can one genius fit,
So vast is art, so narrow human wit."

See "*Nihil inānium.*" "*Noli altum.*"

Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus. HOR.—The arrow will not always find the mark intended.

“Threatened folk live long.” SCOTT.

“He struck at Tib, but down fell Tim.”

Nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur. CIC.—That which is not forbidden, is not on that account permitted.

Nec sibi, nec aliis utilis. Of no sort of good to himself, or to anybody else.

Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.—I cannot get on with you, or without you.

*Nec tibi quid liceat, sed quid fecisse decebit,
Occurrat.* CLAUD.

Consider not what you may do, but what it will become you to do.

Nec vixit malè, qui natus moriensque fefellit. HOR.—Nor has he lived in vain, who from his cradle to his grave has passed his life in seclusion.

“A life of leisure, and a life of laziness, are two things.”

“Solitude is the nurse of wisdom.”

Necessarium malum.—A necessary evil. [*e. g.*, a wife.]

“He that would have eggs must endure the cackling of hens.”

Necesse est cum insanientibus furere, nisi solus relinquëris.

—You must rave with the insane, unless you would be left alone.

“He, who kennels with wolves, must howl.”

“But he, whose humours spurn law’s awful yoke,
Must herd with those, by whom law’s bonds are broke.” SCOTT.

See “*Consönus*.”

Necesse est facere sumptum, qui quærit lucrum. PLAUT.—

To make any gain some outlay is necessary.

“You must lose a fly, to catch a trout.”

“Nothing stake, nothing draw.”

“Set a sprat to catch a mackerel.”

“Lay on more wood; ashes give money.”

“Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety.” SHAKS.

“Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win,
By fearing to attempt.” SHAKS.

See “*Audentes fortunæ*.” “*Quid enim*.”

Necesse est ut multos timeat, quem multi timent. SYR.—He

must of necessity fear many whom many fear.

Necessitas cogit ad turpia.—Poverty makes a man mean.

“He must stoop that hath a low door.”

“What an alteration of honour has
Desperate want made!” SHAKS.

See “*Venia necessitati*.”

Necessitas non habet legem.—Necessity recognizes no law.

“Need teaches things unlawful.”

“And with necessity,

“The tyrant’s plea, excused his devilish deeds.” MILTON.

Necessitas ratiōnum inventrix.

“Necessity is the mother of invention.”

Necessitati ne quidem Dii resistunt. ERAS.—Not even the gods can withstand necessity.

Necessitati qui se accōmmōdat, sapit.—He is wise, who suits himself to the occasion.

“A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.”

See “*Qui tempus.*”

Nefas nocēre vel malo fratri puta. SEN.—Bear in mind that you commit a crime by injuring even a wicked brother.

Negatio nihil implicat.—Negation proves nothing.

[Mere opposition to a theory does not commit you to anything.]

Neglecta solent incendia sumere vires. HOR.

Fire, if neglected, will soon gain strength.

“Nip the briar in the bud.”

“Destroy the lion while he is but a whelp.”

“To pluck the vicious quitch

Of blood and custom wholly out of him,

And make all clean and plant himself afresh.” TENNYSON.

See “*Principiis obsta.*”

Neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris. HOR.—In neglected fields the fern grows, which must be cleared out by fire.

“Weeds want no sowing.”

“The used plough shines, standing water stinks.”

“Ill weeds grow apace.”

“The brain, that sows not corn, plants thistles.”

“Weeds are shallow-rooted,
Suffer them now, and they'll o'ergrow the garden,
And choke the herbs for want of husbandry.” SHAKS.

See “*Ærugo*.”

Nemini dixëris, quæ nolis efferri.—Don't tell a secret to anybody, unless you want the whole world to know it.

“A wise head hath a close mouth to it.”

“He who revealeth his secret maketh himself a slave.”

“He that tells his wife news is but lately married.”

Nemini fidas, nisi cum quo prius modium salis absumpsëris.
Trust no one, until you have eaten a peck of salt with him.

“Trusting too much to others has been the ruin of many.”

“Trust was a good man ; Trust-not was a better.”

See “*Ne cuivis*.” “*Nervi et artus*.”

Nemo benè impërat, nisi qui paruërit impërio.—No man commands ably unless he has himself obeyed discipline.

“A good servant makes a good master.”

Nemo bis vexāri debet pro eādem causā. LAW MAX.—No man ought to be twice tried for the same offence.

Nemo cogendus officii causā.—Favours should never be forced upon others against their will.

“Give neither counsel nor salt till you are asked for it.”

“Courtesy is cumbersome to them that ken it not.”

See “*Intempestiva.*” “*Invitum.*” “*Officium.*”

Nemo doctus mutatiōnem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse. CIC.—No wise man has called a change of opinion inconstancy.

“Wise men change their minds, fools never.”

Nemo læditur nisi a seipso.—Man is himself the author of every sorrow he endures.

“Where shall a man have a worse friend than he brings from home.”

See “*Faber quisque.*” “*Nostris ipsōrum.*” “*Sape in.*”

Nemo malus felix; minimè corruptor. JUV.—No wicked man knows happiness, and least of all the seducer of others.

“Virtue alone is happiness below.” POPE.

Nemo mortālium omnibus horis sapit. PLIN.—No mortal man is wise at all times.

“To err is human.”

“No one is a fool always, every one sometimes.”

“Every man hath a fool in his sleeve.”

“But we are all men

In our own natures frail.” SHAKS.

See “*Quandōque bonus.*”

Nemo nisi suâ culpâ diù dolet.—No man grieves long unless by his own fault.

"O well for him whose will is strong,
He suffers, but he will not suffer long." TENNYSON.

Nemo potest nudo vestimenta detrahère.

"You cannot take a shirt from a naked man."
"It is ill takin' the breeks off a highlandman."

Nemo potest persōnam fictam diu ferre. SEN.—No one can keep a mask on long.

"Though a lie be well drest, it is ever overcome."

Nemo potest Thetidem simul et Galatean amāre.—You can't love Thetis and Galatea at the same time.

"He who serves two masters must lie to one of them."
"Betwixt two stools the doup fas down."
"It's good to be off wi' the old love,
Before ye be on wi' the new."

Nemo prudens punit quia peccātum est, sed ne peccētur. SEN.—Prudence will punish to prevent crime, not to avenge it.

See "*Melior est justitia.*"

Nemo repenti fit optimus.—No man acquires perfection all at once.

"Rome was not built in a day."

Nemo repenti fuit turpissimus.—No one ever suddenly reached the height of vice.

"There is a method in man's wickedness :
It grows up by degrees." BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

Nemo seipso diligit quenquam magis.—No one loves another better than himself.

“Self-love is a mote in every man’s eye.”

See “*Heus ! proximus.*” “*Omne animal.*”

Nemo suâ sorte contentus.—No man is contented with his lot in this life.

“Your pot broken seems better than my whole one.”

Neque defraudat neque marginem excēdit.—He gives neither too little, nor too much.

Neque dignus est veniâ, qui nēmīni dat veniam. SEN.—He, who will not pardon others, must not himself expect pardon.

“Mercy to him that shows it, is the rule.” COWPER.

“We do pray for mercy ;

And that same prayer doth teach us all to render

The deeds of mercy.” SHAKS.

*Neque enim lex æquior ullâ,
Quam necis artifīces arte perīre suâ.* OVID.

There is no law more just, than that he, who plots death, should perish by his own craft.

“He made a pit and digged it, and has fallen into the ditch which he made.”

“Every one is glad to see a knave caught in his own trap.”

“Rats and conquerors must expect no mercy in misfortune.”

See “*Captantes capti.*” *Incidit in.*” “*Qui capit.*”

Neque femina, amissa pudicitia, alia abnuërit. TAC.—A woman once fallen will shrink from no impropriety.

“Where the heart is past hope, the face is past shame.”

“We hold our greyhound in our hand,
Our falcon on our glove;
But where shall we find leash, or band,
For dame that loves to rove?” SCOTT.

Neque mel, neque apes.—No bees, no honey.

“No song, no supper.”

“A horse that will not carry a saddle must have no oats.”
See “*Dii laboribus.*” “*In sudore.*” “*Nil sine.*”

Neque nulli sis amicus, neque multis.—It is as bad to have too many friends as no friend at all.

See “*Fide sed cui.*”

Neque semper arcum,

Tendit Apollo. HOR.

Apollo does not always bend his bow.

See “*Dulce est.*”

Neque terræ motus timet, neque fluctus.—He fears neither the earthquake nor the fury of the waves.

Nequicquam sapit, qui sibi non sapit.—He is wise in vain who does not use his wisdom for his own advantage.

“’Tis altogether vain to learn wisdom, and yet live foolishly.”

“Is there a man whose judgment clear
Can others teach the course to steer,
Yet runs himself life’s mad career,
Wild as the wave?” BURNS.

See “*Sibi non.*”

Nequidquam patr̄as tentāsti lubr̄icus artes. VIR.—In vain have you tried your father's arts, you slippery one.

Nervi et artus sapientiæ sunt, non temerè crēdere.—It is the very backbone of wisdom not to trust too hastily.

“Quick believers need broad shoulders.”

“If you trust before you try,
You will repent before you die.”

See “*Ne cuivis.*” “*Nemini fidas.*”

Nesciat manus dextra, quid faciat sinistra.—Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth.

“A fool carveth a piece of his heart to every one that sits near him.”

“If my shirt knew my design, I'd burn it.”

“Keep counsel, thyself first.”

“'Tis not long after

But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve,
For daws to peck at.” SHAKS.

“Give thy thoughts no tongue.” SHAKS.

*Nescio quā natāle solum dulcēdine mentem,
Tangit, et immemōrem non sinit esse sui.* OVID.

Our native land attracts us with some mysterious charm,
never to be forgotten.

“Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,

‘This is my own, my native land?’” SCOTT.

See “*Bos alienus.*” “*Patriæ fumus.*”

Nescis quid serus vesp̄er vehat.—You know not what the evening may bring with it.

“No one knows what will happen to him before sunset.”

“No one knows what a day may bring forth.”

See “*Fortūna nunquam.*”

Nescis tu quam meticolōsa res sit, ire ad judicem. PLAUT.—

Little do you know what a gloriously uncertain thing law is.

“Lawyers’ houses are built on the heads of fools.”

“Fools and the perverse
Fill the lawyer’s purse.”

See “*Felix qui.*” “*Quum licet.*”

Nescit seipsum.—He forgets himself.

Nescit vox missa reverti. HOR.—A word once spoken cannot be recalled.

“What you keep by you, you may change and mend;
But words once spoke can never be recall’d.” ROSCOMMON.

Neve hæc nostris spectentur ab annis. VIR.—Let not our proposal be disregarded on the score of our youth.

“Young in limbs, in judgment old.” SHAKS.

Nigrum in candīda vertunt. JUV.—They will swear black is white.

Nihil ad rem.—Nothing to the point.

Nihil ægrius quam disciplinam accipimus.—We receive nothing with so much reluctance as advice.

Nihil agendo homines malè agere discunt.—By doing nothing men learn to do evil.

“If the devil catch a man idle he'll set him at work.”

“Idleness is the root of all evil.”

“Doing nothing is doing ill.”

“He that is busy is tempted but by one devil, he that is idle by a legion.”

“Without business, debauchery.”

See “*Demon te.*” “*Facito aliquid.*” “*Res age.*”

Nihil cunctandum.—Let there be no delay.

“Delays are dangerous.”

“Dull not device by coldness and delay.” SHAKS.

Nihil difficile amanti. CIC.—Nothing is difficult in the eyes of a lover.

“Love laughs at locksmiths.”

“Love is incompatible with fear.”

“A fence between makes love more keen.”

“And what love can do, that does love attempt.” SHAKS.

See “*Quid non possit.*”

Nihil enim refert, rerum sis servus, an hominum.—It matters little whether we are the slaves of circumstance, or of man.

*Nihil est ab omni,
Parte beatum.* HOR.

There is no such thing as perfect happiness.

"The brightest of all things, the sun, hath its spots."

"Wherever a man dwells, he shall be sure to have a thorn-bush near his door."

"Every path hath a puddle."

"There is a skeleton in every house."

"Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary." LONGFELLOW.

"Some flowers of Eden ye yet inherit,
But the trail of the serpent is over them all." MOORE.

See "*Inter Delicias.*" "*Medio de.*" "*Omni malo.*"

Nihil est aliud magnum quam multa minūta.—Every great thing only consists of many small particles united.

"Think nought a trifle, though it small appear;
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year,
And trifles life." YOUNG.

See "*De parvo.*" "*Minutūla.*"

*Nihil est audacius illis
Deprensus: iram atque animos a crimine sumunt.*

JUV.

Nothing is more audacious than these women when detected; they assume anger, and take courage from the very crime itself.*

* For illustration of this sentence, see "Don Juan," 145 and following cantos.

Nihil est, nihil deest.—Where there is content there is abundance.

“He that desires but little has no need of much.”

“He is not poor that hath not much, but he that craves much.”

See “*Is minimo.*” “*Latus sorte.*” “*Non habere.*”

Nihil est tam utile quod in transitu prosit. SEN.—No work is of such merit as to instruct from a mere cursory perusal.

Nihil est tam volūcre quam maledictum, nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, nihil latius dissipatur. CIC.—Nothing is so swift as calumny, nothing is more easily propagated, nothing more readily credited, nothing more widely circulated.

“The nimblest footman is a false tale.”

“What king so strong,

Can tie the gall up in a slanderer’s tongue?” SHAKS.

See “*Fama nihil.*” “*Non est remedium.*”

Nihil eum commendat præter simulatam versutamque tristitiam. CIC.—He has no other recommendation, save an assumed and crafty solemnity of demeanour.

“’Tis too much proved,—that with devotion’s visage,
And pious action, we do sugar o’er
The devil himself.” SHAKS.”

“When devils will the blackest sins put on,
They do suggest at first with heavenly shows!” SHAKS.

See “*Fronte politus.*” “*Malus ubi.*”

Nihil fortunāto insipiente intōlerabilius.—There is nothing so intolerable as a fortunate fool.

See "*Asperius.*" "*Licet superbus.*"

Nihil hōmīni amīco est oportūno amīcius. PLAUT.—Nothing is more acceptable to a man, than a friend in time of need.

See "*Amicus certus.*" "*Plus dat.*"

Nihil inānius quān multa scirè.—Nothing is more foolish than to dabble in too many things.

"He that hath many irons in the fire, some of them will cool."

"Drive not too many ploughs at once, some will make foul work."

"Jack of all trades and master of none."

"Drive not a second nail till the first be clinched."

"A lass that has many wooers often fares the worst."

"The more the eggs, the worse the hatch,
The more the fish, the worse the catch." HOOD.

Nihil minus expēdit quān agrum optīmè colere.—Nothing answers worse than too high farming.

Nihil, nisi quod ipse facit, rectum putat. He thinks nothing right, but what he does himself.

Nihil prodest imprōbam mercem emere.—There is nothing to be gained by buying inferior goods.

"Cheat me in the price, but not in the goods."

Nihil recusandum quod donatur.—Never refuse a good offer.

“Fools refuse favours.”

Nihil scire est vita jucundissima.—To know nothing is the happiest life.

“If the eye do not admire, the heart will not desire.”

“No creature smarts so little as a fool.”

See “*Amissum quod.*” “*In nihil.*”

Nihil semper floret; ætas succedit ætati. CIC.—Summer lasts not for ever; seasons succeed each other.

“The fall of the leaf, is a whisper to the living.”

See “*Nescis quid.*”

Nihil sub sole novi.—There is nothing new under the sun.

“And on her lover’s arm she leant,
And round her waist she felt it fold,
And far across the hills they went,
In that new world that is the old.” TENNYSON.

Nihil tam firmum est, cui periculum non sit, etiam ab invadendo. QUIN. CURT.—Nothing is so secure in its position as not to be in danger from the attack even of the weak.

“Even the lion must defend himself against the flies.”

“A fly, a grape-stone, or a hair can kill.” POPE.

See “*Nec asperandum.*” “*Quamvis sublimis.*”

Nihil tam firmum est, quod non expugnāri pecunia possit.

CIC.—Nothing is so secure as that money will not defeat it.

“Fight thou with shafts of silver, and o’ercome
When no force else can get the masterdom.” HERRICK.

“Tis gold
Which makes the true man killed, and saves the thief;
Nay, sometimes hangs both thief and true man; what
Can it not do, and undo?” SHAKS.

See “*Contrā lucrum.*”

Nihil turpius est convitio, quod in auctōrem rēcidit.—Nothing is more humiliating than when a reproach recoils on the head of him who utters it.

“A second Daniel!
I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word.” SHAKS.

Nil actum rēpūtans, dum quid superesset agendum. LUC.—Regarding nothing as done, while ought remained to be done.

See “*Homini.*”

Nil agit exemplum, litem quod lite resolvit. HOR.—The explanation avails nothing, which in leading us from one difficulty involves us in another.

“To make one hole by way of stopping another.”

See “*Cæcus iter.*” “*Obscūrum.*”

Nil desperandum.—Never say, “die!”

“If to-day will not, to-morrow may.”

*Nil dictu fœdum visûque hæc limina tangat
Intra quæ puer est.* JUV.

Let nothing offensive to the ear or the eye enter these thresholds, within which youth dwells.

"Youth and white paper take any impression."

"And in the morn and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious blastments are most imminent." SHAKS.

See "*Maxima debetur.*"

Nil dictum, quod non dictum prius.—Nothing can be said which has not been said already.

"There is nothing new under the sun."

Nil fictum est diuturnum.—Nothing counterfeit will last long.

*Nil fuit unquam
Sic dispar sibi.* HOR.

Never was anything so inconsistent.

Nil intentatum reliquit.—He has left no means untried.

"He has left no stone unturned."

*Nil intra est olæam, nil extra est in nuce duri.** HOR.—

There is nothing hard inside the olive; nothing hard outside the nut.

"He'll swear through an inch board."

* Ironical. The meaning is, that a man who will make a statement so palpably untrue will swear to anything.

Nil mortalibus arduum est. HOR.—Nothing is so difficult but that man will accomplish it.

“The word ‘impossible’ is not in my dictionary.” (A saying of Napoleon the First.)

Nil prodest, quod non lædère possit idem. OVID.—There is no useful thing which may not be turned to an injurious purpose.

Nil similius insāno quam ebrius.—Nothing bears a stronger resemblance to a madman than a man when drunk.

“Drunkenness is nothing but voluntary madness.”

“Drunkenness makes some men fools, some beasts, and some devils.”

See “*Nox et amor.*”

Nil sine labōre. HOR.—Nothing is achieved without toil.

“The mill gets by going.”

“It is not with saying, ‘Honey,’ ‘Honey,’ that sweetness will come into the mouth.”

“He that will conquer must fight.”

“Whither shall the ox go, where he will not have to plough?”

“Who moves, picks up, who stands still, dries up.”

“O how full of briars is this working-day world.” SHAKS.

See “*Dii laboribus.*” “*In sudōre.*”

Nimia cura detērit magis quam emendat.—Too much care does more harm than good.

“Too much care may be as bad as downright negligence.”

“Too much consulting confounds.”

“Who does too much, often does little.”

“To kill with kindness.”

See “*Actum ne.*”

Nimia familiāritas parit contemptum.

“Too much familiarity breeds contempt.”

“The man that hails you Tom or Jack,
And proves by thumps upon your back,
How he esteems your merit,
Is such a friend, that one had need,
Be very much a friend indeed,
To pardon, or to bear it.” COWPER.

See “*Nulli te facias.*”

Nimio id quod pudet fācilius fertur, quam illud quod piget.

PLAUT.—We can more easily endure that which shames than that which vexes us.

*Nimīrum sapēre est abjectis utīle nugis,
Et tempestivum puēris concēdere ludum.* HOR.

In truth it is best to learn wisdom, and abandoning all nonsense, to leave it to boys to enjoy their season of play and mirth.

*Nimis uncis
Naribus indulges.* PERS.

You are too sarcastic.

Nimium altercando veritas amittitur.—Truth becomes lost
in the turmoil of arguments.

“Great disputing repels truth.”

Nimium propèrans serius absolvit.—Make too much haste
and pay the penalty.

“He that walks too hastily, often stumbles in plain way.”

See “*Festina.*”

Nimium risus pretium est, si probitatis impendio constat.
QUINT. A laugh, if purchased at the expense of propriety, costs too much.

See “*Ludite sed.*” “*Sint sales.*”

Nisi Dñus, frustra.—All is in vain unless Providence is
with us.

Nisi utile est quod facias, stulta est gloria. PHAED.—Unless
your works lead to profit, vain is your glory in them.

Nitide, non delicatè.

“Rich not gaudy.” SHAKS.

Nitide vestes ornatōnem reddunt.—Showy clothes attract most.

“Fair feathers make fair fowls.”

“Fine dressing is a foul house, swept before the windows.”

“So may the outward shows be least themselves ;
The world is still deceived with ornament.” SHAKS.

See “*Vestis virum.*”

Nitimur in veltitum semper, cupimusque negata. OVID.—We always strive for that which is forbidden, and desire that which is denied us.

“Stolen waters are sweet.”

“For no one cares for matrimonial cooings,
There's nothing wrong in a connubial kiss.” BYRON.

See “*Illcita.*” “*Quæ venit ex.*” “*Quicquid licet.*”

Nive candidius.—Whiter than snow.

Nobilitas morum plus ornat quam gēnitōrum.—Nobility of conduct is a greater recommendation than nobility of birth.

“From our ancestors come our names, but from our virtues our honours.”

See “*Nam genus.*” “*Qui genus.*” “*Stemmata.*”

Nobilitas, sine re projecta, vilior algæ.—Nobility without wealth is more worthless than the seaweed which the tide has left.

“Gentility, sent to market, will not buy a peck of meal.”

See “*Stemmata.*”

Nocet empta dolōre voluptas. HOR.—Pleasure bought with pain does harm.

Nocte lucīdus, interdiu inutilis.—Bright enough in the dark, dull in time of day.

[Learned in what is of no use, ignorant of everything at all available.]

Noctu urgenda consilia.—Take counsel of your pillow.

See "*Per noctem.*"

Nocturnā versāte manu, versāte diurnā. HOR.—Work at it night and day.

Nocuit, et nocēbit.—It has caused injury and will do so again.

"She has deceived her brother, and may thee." SHAKS.

Nōcumenta dōcumenta.—Injuries put us on our guard.

"Bought wit is best."

"A scalded cat fears cold water."

*Nodum in scirpo quærere.**—To hunt for a knot in a rush which has no knots.

[To raise unnecessary scruples.]

Nodum solvère.—To untie the knot.

[To solve a difficulty.]

* "*Scirpus*," a rush without a knot, used for making mats.

Nolens volens.—Whether he will or no.

“Willy nilly.”

Noli altum sapere.—Limit your inquiry after knowledge.

“Hew not too high, lest a chip fall in thine eye.”

“He that pryeth into the clouds, may be struck with a thunder-bolt.”

See “*Nec scire.*”

Noli irritare crabrones.—Have a care how you irritate the wasps.

[Meddle not with waspish people. Attack not a combined force.]

Nolunt ubi velis; ubi nolis cupiunt ultrò. TER.—When you will, they wont, when you wont, they will.

“He is a fool who thinks by force or skill,
To turn the current of a woman’s will.” SIR S. TUKE.

Nomen bonum instar unguenti fragrantis.—A good name is like sweet smelling ointment.

“Take away my good name, take away my life.”

“O I have lost my reputation ! I have lost the immortal part, sir, of myself, and what remains is bestial.” SHAKS.

“He that filches from me my good name
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.” SHAKS.

Nomina stultorum semper parietibus hærent.—The names of fools are always written on walls.

“He is a fool and ever shall,
Who writes his name upon a wall.”

“A white wall is the fool’s paper.”

*Non benè conveniunt, nec in unâ sede morantur
Majestas et amor.* OVID.

Love and dignity do not dwell together.

“In robe and crown the king stepped down,
To meet and greet her on her way.” TENNYSON.

*Non certatur de oleastro.**—It is bad to contend about trifles.

Non colit arva benè, qui semen mandat arēnæ.—He is but a poor husbandman, who sows in sand.

Non cuivis hōmīni contingit adire Corinthum. HOR.—It is not every man that can afford to go to Corinth.

“’Tis not for every one to catch a salmon.”

“Garlands are not for every brow.”

Non decet defunctum ignāvo questu prosēqui. TAC.—It is not becoming to grieve immoderately for the dead.

“It is as much intemperance to weep too much, as to laugh too much.”

“To persevere

In obstinate condolence is a course

Of impious stubbornness: ’tis unmanly grief.” SHAKS.

* “Oleaster,” a wild olive-tree.

Non dēerat voluntas, sed facultas.—The means were wanting, not the will.

“Take the will for the deed.”

Non deficiente crumēnā. HOR.—Never without a shilling in my purse.

“There’s always a shot in the locker.”

Non e quovis ligno fit Mercurius.—The bust of Mercury cannot be cut from every wood.

“You cannot make a silk purse of a sow’s ear.”

“Every reed will not make a pipe.”

“Jack will never make a gentleman.”

“You can’t make horn of a pig’s tail.”

Non eādem est ætas, non mens. HOR.—My age, my inclinations, are no longer what they were.

“My days of love are over : me no more

The charms of maid, wife, and still less of widow,
Can make the fool of, that they made before :

In fact I must not lead the life I did do.” BYRON.

“Now, my sere fancy ‘ falls into the yellow

Leaf,’ and imagination droops her pinion ;

And the sad truth, which hovers o’er my desk,

Turns what was once romantic to burlesque.” BYRON.

*Non enim gazæ, neque consulâris
Summövet lictor misēros tumultus
Mentis, et curas læqueātā circum
Tecta volantes.* HOR.

Not treasured wealth, nor the consul's lictor, can dispel
the mind's bitter conflicts and the cares that flit, like
bats, about your fretted roofs.

"Ease and honour are seldom bed-fellows."

See "*Beatus ille.*" "*Si curam.*" "*Nec otia.*"

Non enim paranda nobis solum, sed fruenda sapientia est.

CIC.—Wisdom is not only to be acquired, but enjoyed.

See "*Frustrā habet.*"

Non esse cūpīdum, pecunia est.—To have no wants, is money.

"Golden dreams make men wake hungry."

See "*Is minīmo.*"

Non est beātus, esse qui se nesciat.—He is not happy who
does not realize his happiness.

See "*Frustrā habet.*"

*Non est bonum, quod non sit malum; ne malum, quod non sit
bonum.*—There is no good but contains some evil; no
evil but contains some good.

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil." SHAKS.

Non est curiosus quin idem sit mālēvōlus.—An inquisitive
man is always ill-natured.

Non est de sacco tanta farina tuo.—All that meal comes not from your own sack.

Non est in mundo dives, qui dicit, "Abundo!"—No man is so rich as to say, "I have enough!"

See "*Crescit amor.*" "*Multa petentibus.*"

Non est laudandus, ne in cœnâ quidem. He does not show a decent quality even over a good dinner.

Non est loquendum, sed gubernandum. SEN.—We have not to talk, but to steer the vessel.

"Don't speak to the man at the helm."

Non est meum negotium; multum valeat!—It is no business of mine; may it go to the devil!

"Farewell and be hanged; friends must part!"

"He assigned it to regions more than tropical." DICKENS.

Non est ratio, ubi vis impêrat.—Reason is absent, when impulse rules.

"A man in a passion rides a horse that runs away with him."

"When passion entereth at the fore-gate wisdom goes out at the postern."

See "*Irātus cum.*" "*Malè cuncta.*"

Non est remedium adversus sycophantæ morsum.—There is no remedy against the bite of a secret slanderer.

“The evil wound is cured, but not the evil name.”

“A customary railer is the devil’s bagpipe, which the world danceth after.”

“A tattler is war than a thief.”

“Slander leaves a score behind it.”

“No might nor greatness in mortality
Can censure ’scape ; back-wounding calumny
The whitest virtue strikes.” SHAKS.

“Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny.” SHAKS.

Non est tam bonus, qui non cæspitet equus.—No horse is so good, but that he will at times stumble.

“It is a good horse that never stumbles,
And a good wife that never grumbles.”

See “*Quandoque bonus.*”

Non est triticum sine palëis.—There is no wheat without chaff.

“You must take the fat with the lean.”

Non est venātor quivvis per cornua flator.—Every man who can blow a horn is not a huntsman.

“There belongs more than whistling to going to plough.”

See “*Multi qui.*” “*Non omnes qui.*”

Non est vivere, sed valere vita. MART.—Life consists not merely in existing, but in enjoying health.

“He who has not health has nothing.”

Non facile est æquâ commōda mente pati. OVID.—It is not easy to bear prosperity unruffled.

“A full cup must be carried steadily.”

Non fumum ex fulgōre, sed ex fumo dare lucem. HOR.—Not to create confusion in what is clear, but to throw light on what is obscure.

Non habere, sed non indigere, vera abundantia.—Real wealth consists not in having, but in not wanting.

“He is rich, that is satisfied.”

“Poor and content is rich, and rich enough.” SHAKS.

See “*Bene est.*” “*Is minimo.*” “*Latus sorte.*”

Non habet anguillam, per caudam qui tenet illam.—An eel, held by the tail, is not yet caught.

Non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit.—VIR. This is no time for staring about.

Non hodiè, aut herè institutum.—An ancient custom, not of to-day or yesterday.

Non ignāra mali misēris succurrere disco. VIR.—Myself acquainted with misfortune, I learn to help the unfortunate.

“What sorrow was, thou bad'st her know,

And from her own she learnt to melt at others' woe.” GRAY.

Non intrandum, aut penetrandum.—Enter not at all, or else pass through.

“Who knows not the game, let him not play.”

See “*Ne tentes.*”

Non licet in bello bis peccāre.—It is not allowed in war to blunder twice.

Non luctu, sed remēdio, opus in malis.—In misfortune we need help, not lamentation.

"Grieving for misfortunes is adding gall to wormwood."

"Sorrow will pay no debt."

See "*De re amissā.*" "*Rosam quæ.*"

Non missūra cutem nisi plena cruōris hirūdo. HOR.—A leech that will not quit the skin until sated with blood.

Non nobis solum nati sumus. CIC.—We are not born for ourselves alone.

Non omne, quod nitet, aurum est.

"All is not gold that glitters."

"All flesh is not venison."

Non omnem molitor, quæ fluit unda, videt.—The miller sees not every wave that flows.

Non omnes eādem mirantur, amantque. HOR.—All men do not admire and delight in the same objects.

"So many men, so many minds."

"Different men have different opinions;
Some like apples, some onions."

"As many heads, as many wits."

See "*Alius aliis.*" "*Mores dispāres.*" "*Quot homines.*"

Non omnes, qui cithāram tenent, citharædi.—All are not harpers, who hold the harp.

“Many talk of Robin Hood that never shot his bow,
And many talk of Little John that never did him know.”

“All are not saints that go to church.”

See “*Multi qui boves.*” “*Non est venātor.*” “*Qui tauros.*”

Non omnia eveniunt, quæ in anīmo statuēris.—All things come not to pass which the mind has conceived.

“Between the hand and the mouth the soup is spilt.”

“Oft expectation fails, and most oft there,
Where most it promises.” SHAKS.

See “*Multa cadunt.*”

Non omnia per bovem obtinēbis.—The sacrifice of an ox will not bring us all we want.

Non omnia possūmus omnes.—We cannot all of us do everything.

“No living man all things can.”

“All keys hang not on one girdle.”

“An emmet may work its heart out, but can never make honey.”

Non omnibus omnia.—All things are not good for all.

Non omnino temèrè est, quod vulgò dictitant.—All is not false which is publicly reported.

“When all men say you are an ass, it is high time to bray.”

See “*Haud semper.*” “*Interdum vulgus.*”

Non semper erit æstas.—Summer will not last for ever.

“The morning sun never lasts a day.”

See “*Fortūna nunquam.*” “*Nescis quid.*” “*Nihil semper.*”

Non semper erunt Saturnālia.—Holyday time will not last for ever.

“Sadness and gladness succeed each other.”

“We shall never be younger.”

*Non semper imbres nubibus hispīdos
Manant in agros, aut mare Caspium
Vexant inæquales procellæ.* HOR.

Rains driven by storms fall not perpetually on the land already sodden, neither do varying gales for ever disturb the Caspian sea.

“After rain comes fair weather.”

“After a storm comes a calm.”

“The wind keeps not always in one quarter.”

*Non, si malè nunc, et olim
Sic erit.* HOR.

If things look badly to-day they may look better to-morrow.

“A rainy morn oft brings a pleasant day.”

“In the end things will mend.”

“A joyful evening may follow a sorrowful morning.”

“Things at the worst will cease, or e'en climb upward
To what they were before.” SHAKS.

See “*Forsan miseros.*”

*Non si te rūpēris inquit,
Par eris.* HOR.

Not if you burst yourself will you equal him.

Non soles respicere te, cum dicas injustè altèri? PLAUT.

Are you not accustomed to look at home, when you abuse others?

"The fox thinks everybody eats poultry like himself."

"If the mother had never been in the oven, she would not have looked for her daughter there."

See "*Qualis quisque.*" "*Qui sibi.*"

Non stillant omnes, quas cernis in aëre nubes.—All clouds are not rain clouds.

Non sum qualis eram. HOR.—I am not what I once was.

See "*Tempora mutantur.*"

Non sunt amīci, qui degunt procul.—They cease to be friends who dwell afar off.

"Far from the eyes, far from the heart."

See "*Absens hæres.*" "*Multas amicitias.*"

Non tam ovum ovo sīmīle.—More like than egg to egg.

"As like as two peas." "As like as eggs." SHAKS.

Non temerārium est, ubi dives blandè appellat paupērem.

PLAUT.—It is not without a purpose when a rich man greets a poor one with kindness.

"He who caresses thee more than the occasion justifies, has either deceived thee or intends it,"

See "*Ficum cupit.*"

Non terret princeps, magister, parens, iudex; at ægritudo superveniens omnia correxit.—A king, a master, a parent, a judge, may fail to frighten us; but sickness coming brings with it successful reproof.

See "*Ægrōlat dæmon.*" "*In morbo.*"

Non unquam tãcuisse nocet, nocet esse locūtum.—To have been silent never does harm, but to have spoken does.

"Who says little has little to answer for."

"A wise head makes a close mouth."

"Few words are best."

"Silence is wisdom and gets a man friends."

"A fool's heart dances on his lips."

"A quiet tongue shows a wise head."

"More have repented of speech than of silence."

"If a word be worth one shekel, silence is worth two."

"Speech is silvern, silence is golden." CARLYLE.

See "*Audito multa.*" "*Est tempus.*" "*Quid de quoque.*"

Non venit ad silvam qui cuncta rubēta verētur.—He who fears every bramble should not go to the woods.

Non uti libet, sed uti licet, sic vivimus.—We must live as we can, not as we would wish.

"Make a virtue of necessity."

See "*Præstat possidere.*" "*Ut quimus.*"

Non verbis, at facto opus est.—Deeds not words are required.

“Words show the wit of a man, but actions his meaning.”

“A man of words and not of deeds
Is like a garden full of weeds.”

“One take-this, is better than two thou-shalt-haves.”

See “*Destināta tantum.*” “*Ne verba.*” “*Pleno modio.*”

Non videmus manticæ quod a tergo est. CATULL.—We see not our own backs.

“O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us.” BURNS.

Non vis esse iracundus? ne sis curiosus. Qui inquit, quid in se dictum sit, se ipse inquietat. SEN.—Do you desire not to be angry? Be not inquisitive. He who inquires what is said of him only works out his own misery.

“Listeners hear no good of themselves.”

Non volat in buccas assa columba tuas.—Birds fly not into our mouths ready roasted.

“No gains without pains.”

“Would you have potatoes grow by the pot-side?”

“Better do it than wish it done.”

“Wishing of all employments is the worst.” YOUNG.

“If wishes were horses, beggars would ride.”

“The sleeping fox catches no poultry.”

"He that gapeth until he be fed,
Well may he gape until he is dead."

"The ripest fruit will not fall into your mouth."

"The scraping hen will get something; the crouching hen nothing."

"In idle wishes fools supinely stay;
Be there a will,—and wisdom finds a way." CRABBE.

Nondum incurvam cervicem Jupiter habet.—Providence has
not entirely deserted us.

"Blaw the wind ne'er so fast, it will lower at last."

"If to-day will not, to-morrow may."

"Light may come where all looks darkest,
Hope hath life, when life seems o'er." MOORE.

See "*Forsan miseros.*"

Nondum omnium dierum sol occidit. LIVY.—My sun has
not yet set for ever.

"There's a gude time coming." SCOTT.

"Tis day still, while the sun shines."

"The hindmost dog may catch the hare."

"Where one door shuts another opens."

See "*Forsan miseros.*" "*Nunc pluit.*"

Nos hæc novimus esse nihil. MART.—We know this to be
all nonsense.

Nos viles pulli nati infelicibus ovis. JUV.—We are worthless
fowl, hatched from unlucky eggs.

"Look here, he cries (to give him words):
Thou feathered clay, thou scum of birds!
Look here, thou vile, predestined sinner,
Doomed to be roasted for a dinner." HOOD.

Nosce tempus.—Catch the opportunity.

“Grind with every wind.”

“Take hold of a good minute.”

“A wise man turns chance into good fortune.”

“He that will not when he may,
When he will he shall have nay.”

See “*Collige.*” “*Dum Aurora.*” “*Dona præsentis.*”

Noscitur ex sociis.—A man is judged of by his companions.

“Tell me the company you keep and I’ll tell you what you are.”

“Tell me with whom thou goest
I’ll tell thee what thou doest.”

“Who friendship with a knave hath made,
Is judg’d a partner in the trade.” GAY.

Nosse velint omnes, mercēdem solvere nemo. JUV.—All wish
for knowledge, but no one wishes to pay the price of it.

Nostra intelligimus bona,

Cum, quæ in potestate habuimus, ea amisimus. PLAUT.
We only appreciate the comforts of life in their loss.

“How blessings brighten as they take their flight.” YOUNG.

See “*Bonum magis.*” “*Rem carendo.*”

Nostris ipsorum alis capimur.—We are the authors of our
own disasters.

“Who has deceived thee so oft as thyself?”

“Let ilka herring hing by its ain head.”

“Like a young eagle, who has lent his plume
To fledge the shaft by which he meets his doom.” MOORE.

See “*Bis interimitur.*” “*Sibi quisque.*” “*Sæpe in.*”

Nota res mala optima. PLAUT.—It is best to know the worst at once.

Notum, qui pueri, qualisque futura sit uxor. JUV.—The gods alone know, what kind of wife a man will have.

“Hanging and wiving go by destiny.”

Nova peccata, nova supplicia.—Strange sins, strange punishments.

Novacula in cotem.—The razor against the grindstone.

“Diamond cut diamond.”

Novi Simōnem, et Simon me.—I know Simon, and Simon knows me.

[A couple of rogues.]

“Ask my companion if I be a thief.”

“A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.” POPE.

“Tam lo’ed him like a vera brither ;

They had been fou for weeks thegither.” BURNS.

See “*Arcades ambo.*”

Novos parans amicos, vĕtĕres cole.—In forming new friendships, forget not old friends.

“Old friends and old wine are best.”

“The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,

Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.” SHAKS.

Nox et amor vinumque nihil moderabile suadent.—Late hours and love and wine lead not to moderation in anything.

“There is a devil in every berry of the grape.”

See “*Dives eram.*” “*Vina Venusque.*” “*Vino forma.*”

Nube pari.—Marry a person in your own rank in life.

“Like blood, like good, and like age, make the happiest marriage.”

See “*Æqualem uxorem.*”

Nuces relinquere.—To leave the nuts.

[To put away childish things.]

Nudior leberide.—More naked than the cast-off skin of a serpent.

Nudior paxillo.—More naked than a post.

Nudo mandas excubias.—You trust the guard to a naked or unarmed man.

Nudo vestimenta detrahere.—To take a shirt from a naked man.

“To take blood from a stone.”

In mala. Hor:

Nugæ seria ducunt.—Trifles often lead to serious results.

“Small faults indulged in are little thieves that let in greater.”

“Small habits well pursued betimes

May reach the dignity of crimes.” HANNAH MORE.

“Win us with honest trifles, to betray us
In deepest consequence.” SHAKS.

“Where lives the man that has not tried,
How mirth can into folly glide
And folly into sin!” SCOTT.

"It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it."

"For glances beget ogles, ogles sighs,
Sighs wishes, wishes words, and words a letter." BYRON.

"Do not make me kiss, and you will not make me sin."

"Or wherefore trace, from what slight cause
Its source one tyrant passion draws,
Till mastering all within." SCOTT.

Nugis addere pondus. HOR.—To give importance to trifling matters.

Nulla ætas ad perdiscendam sera est.

"It is never too late to learn."

Nulla certior custodia innocentia.—No protection is so sure as that of innocence.

"Thrice is he armed, that hath his quarrel just." SHAKS.

"'Tis said the lion will turn and flee
From a maid in the pride of her purity." BYRON.

"A heart unspotted is not easily daunted." SHAKS.

Nulla dies sine linea.—No day should pass without something being done.

"Every day in thy life is a leaf in thy history."

"Catch, then, O catch the transient hour;
Improve each moment as it flies!" JOHNSON.

Nulla est sincera voluptas. OVID.—There is no such thing as perfect happiness.

“No rose without a thorn.”

“But ask not thou if happiness be there,
If the loud laugh disguise convulsive throes,
Or if the brow the heart's true livery wear.” SCOTT.

“The web of life is of mingled yarn, good and ill together.”

SHAKS.

See “*Inter delicias.*” “*Medio de fonte.*”

*Nulla fere causa est, in qua non femina litem
Movērit.* JUV.

There is never a lawsuit but a woman is at the bottom of it.

“Women's jars breed men's wars.”

“For there's no motion
That tends to vice in man, but I affirm
It is the woman's part.” SHAKS.

Nulla tam bona est fortuna, de qua nil possis queri. SYR.

No fortune is so good but that you may find something to grumble about.

Nullę sunt occultiōres insidię quam ea quę, latent in simulatione officii. CIC.—No deceit is so veiled as that which lies concealed behind the semblance of courtesy.

“Full of courtesy, full of craft.”

Nulli jactantius mærent, quam qui maximè lætantur. TAC.

None make a greater show of sorrow than those who are most delighted.

See "*Harēdis fletus.*"

Nulli major fuit usus edendi. JUV.—There was not a greater gourmand living.

See "*Fruges consumere.*"

Nulli te facias nimis sodālem;

Gaudēbis minus; et minus dolēbis. MART.

Be not too thick with anybody; your joys will be fewer, and so will your pains.

See "*Nimia.*"

Nullis amor est medicābilis herbis. OVID.—No herb can remedy the anguish of love.

Nullius boni jucunda possessio sine socio.—We can enjoy nothing without some one to share the pleasure.

"All who joy would win

Must share it. Happiness was born a twin." BYRON.

Nullius hospitis grata est mora longa.—The prolonged visit of no guest is pleasant.

"A guest and a fish after three days are poison."

"Wear not out your welcome."

See "*Non oportet.*"

Nullo scopo jaculāri.—To cast a dart without any fixed mark or aim.

[To have no settled purpose.]

"I sit within a helmless bark." TENNYSON.

Nullum cum victis certāmen et æthère cassis. VIR.—There should be no strife with the vanquished or the dead.

"Pour not water on a drowned mouse."

See "*Cum larvis.*" "*De mortuis.*" "*Pugna suum.*"

Nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtūra dementiæ. SEN.
Great talent has always a little madness mixed up with it.

"Great wit to madness sure is near allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide." DRYDEN.

*Nullum quod tetigit non ornāvit.**

"He touches nothing but he adds a charm." FENELON.

Nullum sine auctoramento malum est. SEN.—There is no evil without its compensation.

"By falling we learn to go safely."

"Some falls the means are happier to rise." SHAKS.

See "*Deus quos.*" "*Tribulatio.*"

Nullus dies omnīno malus. HES.—No day is wholly unproductive of good.

* From Johnson's epitaph on Goldsmith.

Nullus tantus quæstus, quam quod habes parcere.—There is no way to make money so certain as to save what you have.

“A penny saved is a penny got.”

“A stitch in time saves nine.”

“Providence is better than a rent.”

“Good management is better than good income.”

See “*Magnum est.*”

*Num, tibi cum fauces urit sitis, auræa quæris
Pocula?* HOR.

When your throat is parched with thirst, do you desire a cup of gold?

*Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus.* HOR.

Now to drink and trip it on the light fantastic toe.

“It’s a poor heart that never rejoices.”

“Who loves not women, wine and song,
Remains a fool his whole life long.”

“Fill the bright goblet, spread the festive board!” SCOTT.

“Strike up the dance, the cava bowl fill high.” BYRON.

“They dance, they revel, and they sing,
Till the rude turrets shake and ring.” SCOTT.

“Then let me quaff the foamy tide,
And through the dance meandering glide.” MOORE.

Nunc meæ in arctum coguntur copiæ.—Now my resources are reduced to a narrow compass.

*Nunc non e tumūlo fortunatāque favillā
Nascentur violæ?* PERS.

Now o'er his tomb and happy ashes will not violets
spring?

"Lay her in the earth,
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring." SHAKS.

"And from his ashes may be made
"The violet of his native land." TENNYSON.

Nunc pluit, et claro nunc Juppiter æthere fulget.—Now it
rains, and again the sun shines forth brightly in the
heavens.

"In the end, things will mend."

"So closely our whims on our miseries tread,
That the laugh is awak'd ere the tear can be dried." MOORE.

See "*Forsan miseros.*" "*Nondum incurvam.*"

Nunquam aliud Natūra, aliud Săpientia dicit. JUV.—Na-
ture never says one thing, and science another.

Nunquam animo pretiis obstantibus. JUV.—The price
never stood in the way of her inclination.

*Nunquam direxit brachia contra
Torrentem.* JUV.

He never sought to stem the current.

[Of a statesman who accommodates his views to public opinion.]

Nunquam ex malo patre bonus filius.—A bad father has never a good son.

“Of evil grain no good seed can come.”

See “*Mali corvi.*” “*Nec imbellem.*”

Nunquam hinc hodie ramentâ fiet fortunatior. PLAUT.
You will not be a chip the richer.

Nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus. CIC.—Never less alone, than when alone.

Nunquam nimis dicitur, quod nunquam satis discitur. SEN.
That is never too often repeated which is never sufficiently learnt.

Nunquam non parâtus.—Always ready.

Nunquam oportet virum sapientem mulieri remittere frenum.
A wise man should never give his wife too much rein.

“If the husband once give way
To his wife’s capricious sway,
For his breeches he next day
May go to whoop and holloa.” TOM THUMB.

Nunquam partitur amicum. JUV.—He claims a monopoly in friendship.

Nunquam sunt grati, quæ nocuere, sales.—Jokes, which carry injury with them, are never agreeable.

See “*Adhibenda.*” “*Cum jocus est.*”

Nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes. HOR.—Be not caught by the cunning of those who appear in a disguise.

“Modred’s narrow foxy face,
Heart hiding smile, and gray persistent eye.” TENNYSON.

“A fair face may make a foul bargain.”

“But in the glances of his eye
A penetrating keen and sly
Expression found its home.” SCOTT.

“One may smile, and smile, and be a villain.” SHAKS.

See “*Deipitur.*” “*Fronte politus.*” “*Habent insidias.*”

Nusquam tuta fides. VIR.—Confidence cannot find a place wherein to rest in safety.

Nux, āstinus, mūlier verbēre opus habent.

“A spaniel, a wife, and a walnut tree,
The more you beat ’em the better they be.”

“If you beat spice it will smell the sweeter.”

“’Tis the same with common natures,
Use ’em kindly they rebel,
But be as rough as nutmeg graters,
And the rogues obey you well.” A. HILL.



DOMUS antiqua quam dispāri domīno domīnāris!—O ancient house, by what a different master are you presided over!

O fortunātos nimīum, sua si bona norint, Agricolas! VIR.
Happy, twice happy, you who dwell in the country, if you only knew the pleasures which surround you!

See "*Beātus ille.*" "*Nec otia.*"

O mihi prætēritos rēfērat si Juppiter annos! VIR.—O that Jupiter would but bring back to me the years that have passed!

O præclarum custōdem ovium, lupum! CIC.—O rare protector of the sheep, a wolf!

"You give the wolf the wether to keep."

"What! give the lettuce in charge to the geese!"

"Pheasants are fools if they invite the hawk to dinner."

"And wer't not madness then
To make the fox surveyor of the fold." SHAKS.

O tempora! O mores! CIC.—O these degenerate days!

Obedientia felicitatis mater.—Obedience is the mother of happiness.

“I will be correspondent to command.” SHAKS.

Obiter dictum.—A passing remark.

Obscæna pecunia. JUV.—Filthy lucre.

Obscūris vera involvens. VIR.—Veiling truth in mystery.

Obscūrum per obscurus.—Explaining what is obscure by what is still more obscure.

[Making confusion worse confounded.]

See “*Cæcus.*” “*Nil agit.*”

Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit. TER.—Flattery brings friends, but the truth begets enmity.

“Flattery sits in the parlour when plain dealing is kicked out of doors.”

“A friend’s frown is better than a fool’s smile.”

“Truth is a dog that must to kennel. He must be whipped, when Lady, the brach, may stand by the fire and stink.”

SHAKS.

“O, that men’s ears should be
To counsel deaf, but not to flattery!” SHAKS.

Obtorto collo trahi.—To be dragged by the scruff of the neck.

“Nothing is easy to the unwilling.”

Occasio ægrè offertur, facîle amittitur.—An opportunity is found with difficulty and easily lost.

See "*Nosce tempus.*"

Occasio facit furem.—Opportunity makes the thief.

"The open door tempts a saint."

"Where a chest lieth open, a righteous man may sin."

"The hole invites the thief."

"How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds
Makes ill deeds done." SHAKS.

Occasione duntaxat opus improbitati vel malitiæ.—Wickedness and malice only require an opportunity.

Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros. JUV.—The same dish cooked over and over again wears out the irksome life of the teacher.

Occultare morbum funestum.—To conceal disease is fatal.

"A disease known is half cured."

"Counsel is irksome when the matter is past remedy."

Occultum quatiante animo tortore flagellum. JUV.—Conscience, the executioner, shaking her secret scourge.

"The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make whips to scourge us." SHAKS.

See "*Hi sunt.*" "*Tacitâ sudant.*"

Occupet extremum scabies!—Plague seize the hindmost!

“The devil take the hindmost.”

Ocūlis clausis agere.—To act with closed eyes.

Ocūlis magis habenda fides quam auribus.—We should trust more to our eyesight than to our ears.

“The eyes believe themselves, the ears other people.”

“Let every eye negotiate for itself,
And trust no agent.” SHAKS.

See “*Pluris est.*”

Ocūlus domīni sagīnat equum.—The master’s eye makes the horse fat.

“The eye of the master will do more than both his hands.”

“Woe to the mule that sees not her master.”

See “*Non satis.*”

Ocyor accipitre.—Swifter than a hawk.

Odērint, dum mētuant.—Let them hate, so that they fear me.

Odērunt hilārem tristes tristemque jocōsi. HOR.—The sad dislike those who are cheerful, and the cheerful dislike the melancholy.

Odērunt peccāre boni virtutis amōre. HOR.—The good refrain from sin from the pure love of virtue.

Odērunt peccāre mali formīdine pœnæ.—The bad refrain from sin from fear of punishment.

Odi profānum vulgus et arceo. HOR.—I abhor the profane rabble and keep them at a distance.

“Hence, ye profane ; I hate ye all ;
Both the great vulgar, and the small.” COWLEY.

“The applause of the people is a blast of air.”

“A puff of wind and popular praise weigh alike.”

“If the tag-rag people did not clap him and hiss him, according as he pleased and displeased them I am no true man.” SHAKS.

Odi puērūlos præcōci sapientiā. CIC.—I hate all children of precocious talent.

“To be precocious
Was in her eyes a thing the most atrocious.” BYRON.

Odīa in longum cocta.—Well-digested hatred.

Odīa in longum jacēns, quæ recondēret auctāque promēret.
TAC.—Bottling up his malice to be suppressed and brought out with increased violence.

See “*Ira, quæ.*”

Odīmus accipitrem, quia semper vivit in armis. OVID.—We hate the hawk because he ever lives in battle.

Odīmus quem læsīmus.—We hate the man whom we have wronged.

“The offender never pardons.”

“He that does you a very ill turn will never forgive you.”

“The more my wrong, the more his spite appears.” SHAKS.

See “*Proprium humāni.*”

Offīcium ne collocāris in invītum.—Force not favours on the unwilling.

“She had a good opinion of advice,

Like all who give and eke receive it gratis,

For which small thanks are still the market price.” BYRON.

See “*Intempestiva.*” “*Nemo cogendus.*”

Oleo incendium restinguere.—To quench fire with oil.

Olēo tranquillior.—Smoother than oil.

Olēra spectant, lardum tollunt.—They look at the greens, but steal the bacon.

Oleum addere cāmīno.—To throw oil on flames.

“To add fuel to fire.”

Oleum et salem oportet emere.—It is well to buy oil as well as salt.

[Different remedies should be at hand when required.]

Olla malè fervet. PETRON.—The pot boils badly.

Omnis nunc rem experiamur.—Tiring at an end, now let us go to the point.

"For my dear, you are of verities, let us talk in good earnest."

SHAKS.

Omne animal seipsum diligit. CIL.—Every animal loves itself.

"Self preservation is the first law of nature."

See "*Hecus! proximus.*" "*Nemo seipso.*"

*Omne epigramma sit in:tar apis, sit aculeus illi,
Sint sua mella, sit et corpóris exigui.* MART.

Every epigram should resemble a bee; it should have sting, honey, and brevity.

"Three things must epigrams, like bees, have all,
A sting, and honey, and a body small."

Omne ignótum pro magnífico.—That which is not understood is always marvellous.

"The lion's not half so fierce as he's painted."

"The mighty pyramids of stone
That wedge like cleave the desert airs,
When nearer seen, and better known,
Are but gigantic flights of stairs." LONGFELLOW.

See "*Quod tegitur.*"

Omne nimium non bonum.—Too much of a thing nauseates.

See "*Ne quid nimis.*"

Omne nimium vertitur in vitium.—Excess in anything becomes a vice.

“Joy surfeited turns to sorrow.”

See “*Ne quid nimis.*”

Omne pulchrum amabile.—Everything beautiful is loveable.

“A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.” KEATS.

Omne solum forti patria. OVID.—To a brave man every soil is his country.

“All places that the eye of heaven visits
Are to the wise man ports and happy havens.” SHAKS.

See “*Illa mihi.*”

Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci. HOR.—He has carried every point, who has combined that which is useful with that which is agreeable.

Omnem movere lapidem.—To leave no stone unturned.

Omnem rudentem movere.—To move every rope : to cram on all sail.

Omnes sibi melius esse malunt quam alteri. TER.—All men have more consideration for themselves than for others.

See “*Hecus ! proximus.*”

Omnes tibicines insanunt ; ubi semel efflant, avolat illico mens.—All flute-players are mad ; when once they begin to blow, away goes reason.

Omni ex parte dies malus haud obvenerit unquam.—No day is wholly productive of evil.

“It is a long lane that has no turning.”

Omni malo punīco inest granum putre.—In every pomegranate a decayed pip is to be found.

“Every bean hath its black.”

“No house without a mouse.”

“Are there not spots on the sun?”

“Loathsome canker lives in sweetest bud.” SHAKS.

See “*Inter delicias.*” “*Medio de fonte.*” “*Nihil est ab.*”

Omni pedi eundem calceum inducere.—To put the same shoe on every foot.

Omni petenti, non omnia pētenti.—To every one who doth ask, but not everything he doth ask.

Omni telōrum gēnere oppugnāre.—To fight with every kind of weapon.

Omnia ferre

Si potes, et debes. JUV.

If you are capable of submitting to insult you ought to be insulted.

“A man may bear till his back breaks.”

“He who makes himself honey will be eaten by flies.”

“There is a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.”

BURKE.

“All lay load on the willing horse.”

See “*Vetērem ferendo.*”

Omnia mundāna nugas æstima.—Treat everything of this world as mere vanity.

“Behold of what delusive worth
The bubbles we pursue on earth,
The shapes we chase.” LONGFELLOW.

Omnia tempus habent.—Everything has its season.

“There is a time for all things.”

Omnia tuta timens.—Needlessly alarmed.

“Afraid of his own shadow.”

Omnia vincit amor : nos et cedāmus amōri. OVID.—Love conquers all things ; let us own her dominion.

“But he who stems a stream with sand,
And fetters flame with flaxen band,
Has yet a harder task to prove—
By firm resolve to conquer love !” SCOTT.

“Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below and saints above,
For love is heaven and heaven is love.” SCOTT.

Omnibus est nomen, sed idem non omnibus omen.—Everybody has a name, but not always the same luck with it.

“What’s in a name ?” SHAKS.

“A name, it has more than nominal worth,
And belongs to good or bad luck at birth.” HOOD.

Omnibus invidetas ; nemo tibi. MART.—You may envy every one, but no one envies you.

Omniſbus nervis.—With all his ſtrength.

Omnis ars imitatio eſt naturæ. SEN.—Everything in art is but a copy of nature.

Omnis commoditas ſua fert incommōda ſecum.—Every advantage has its diſadvantage.

“That which is good for the back is bad for the head.”

“Every light hath its ſhadow.”

“No ſcene of mortal life but teems with mortal woe.” SCOTT.

See “*Inter delicias.*” “*Medio de fonte.*” “*Nihil eſt ab.*”

Omnis innovatio plus novitate perturbat, quàm utilitate prodeſt.—Every innovation ſtartles us more by its novelty than it benefits us by its utility.

Omnis poteſtas impatiens conſortis eſt.—All power is impatient of a partner.

“Love and lordſhip like no fellowſhip.”

“Love, well thou know’ſt no partnership allows,
Cupid averſe rejects divided vows.” PRIOR.

Omnis virtus eſt mediocritas.—Every virtue is but halfway between two vices.

See “*Virtus eſt.*”

Omnium quæ dixerat feceratque arte quādam oſtentator.
TAC.—One who ſets off to the beſt advantage his every act and ſpeech.

“His tact, too, temper’d him from grave to gay,
And taught him when to be reſerved or free.” BYRON.

Onos, onus.—Honour's onerous.

See "*Si curam.*"

Opĕram et oleum perdidi.—I have lost my labour and my cost.

Opĕre in longo fas est obrepĕre somnum. HOR.—In a long work sleep may be naturally expected.

Operosè nihil agentes. SEN.—Busily engaged in doing nothing.

[A squirrel in a cage.]

"Who more busy than they who have least to do?"

Opes, ut index, hominis ingenium arguunt.—Wealth, like an index, reveals the character of men.

Opiniōnum commenta delet dies, naturæ iudicia confirmat.
CIC.—Time puts an end to speculation in opinions, and confirms the laws of nature.

"Time tries a'."

"But time strips our illusions of their hue,
And one by one in turn some grand mistake
Casts off its bright skin yearly like a snake." BYRON.

See "*Tempus omnia.*"

Oportet agrum imbecilliozem esse quàm agricolam.—The field should be poorer than the farmer.

[It is useless for a man to attempt farming without capital.]

Opus est iniquum petere ut aequum ferat.—To obtain that which is just we must ask that which is unjust.

"Ask but enough and you may have the price as you like."

Opus est remare ducere qui didicit.—Let him take the oars who has learned to row.

Opus est testudinis carnis aut edere aut non edere.—You should eat plentifully of the flesh of the turtle or not at all.

"The whole hog or none."

"In for a penny in for a pound."

"You may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb."

Opportunus criminis.—One against whom accusations when made are easily believed.

Opprobrium medicorum.—A reproach to the doctors.

[An incurable malady.]

Optat ephippia bos; piger optat arare caballus. HOR.—The ox longs for the gaudy trappings of the horse; the lazy pack-horse would fain plough.

[We envy the position of others, dissatisfied with our own.]

See "*Cui placet.*" "*Fertior.*" "*Nemo.*"

Optima citissime pereunt.—The best things are the first to perish.

"The roses fall, the thorns remain."

See "*Mors optima.*"

Optima medicīna temperantia est.

"Temperance is the best medicine."

"Feed sparingly and defy the physician."

See "*Plures crāpūla.*" "*Immodicis.*"

Optima nomīna non appellando fiunt mala.—A man may lose what are his clearest rights by not demanding them.

*Optima quæque dies misēris mortalibus ævi
Prima fugit.* VIR.

All our sweetest hours fly fastest.

"They found no fault with Time, save that he fled." BYRON.

Optimi consiliarii mortui.—The dead are the best counsellors.

Optimum elige, suave et facile illud faciet consuetudo.—Pursue that course which offers most advantages, habit will soon make it agreeable and easy.

Optimum est aliēnā frui experiētiā.—It is best to learn wisdom by the experience of others.

"Let another's shipwreck be your sea-mark."

"One man's fault is another man's lesson."

See "*Alienā optimum.*" "*Feliciter.*"

Optimum est pati quod emendāre non possis. SEN.

"What can't be cured must be endured."

See "*Feras non.*" "*Levius fit.*"

Optimum opsonium labor senectūti.—An industrious life is the best security for food in old age.

See "*Festo dic.*"

Opus opificem probat.—The work tests the workman.

Orbâ tigride pejor. JUV.—[A woman] fiercer than a cubless tigress.

See "*Implacabiles.*" "*Mulier.*"

Orimur, morimur.—We are born ; we die.

"Fill the cup and fill the can,
Have a rouse before the morn ;
Every minute dies a man,
Every minute one is born." TENNYSON.

See "*Carpe diem.*"

Ornat spina rosas, mella tegunt apes.

"Roses grow on thorns and honey wears a sting." WATTS.

"Hath not thy rose a canker, Somerset ?
Hath not thy rose a thorn, Plantagenet ?" SHAKS.

See "*Medio de fonte.*"

Oscitante uno deinde oscitat et alter.—One man yawning makes another yawn too.

See "*Unius dementia.*" "*Latrante.*"

Ossa ab ore rapta jējūnæ canis.—Bones snatched from the mouth of a hungry dog.

"I from the jaws of a gardener's bitch
Snatched this bone and then leapt the ditch." BEN JONSON.

*Otia corpus alunt, animus quoque pascitur illis;
Immōdicus contrā carpit utrumque labor.* OVID.

Rest strengthens the body, the mind too is thus supported; but unremitting toil destroys both.

See "*Jocandum.*" "*Stare diu.*" "*Quod carā.*"

*Otia si tollas, periēre Cupīdīnis arcus,
Contemptæque jacent, et sine luce faces.* OVID.

Let but the hours of idleness cease, and the bow of Cupid will become broken and his torch extinguished.

"And maidens call it—Love in idleness." SHAKS.

Otio qui nescit uti, plus habet negotiū quā qui negotiū in negotio.—He who knows not how to employ his leisure hath more cares on his mind than the most busy of busily-engaged men.

"Idle folks have the most labour."

"It is more painful to do nothing than something."

Otiōsis nullus adsistet Deus.—Providence assists not the idle.

"Get thy spindle and thy distaff ready, and God will send the flax."

See "*Dii facientes.*" "*Tollenti.*"

Otiōsus animus nescit quid velit.—The mind when unoccupied knows not what it wants.

Otium cum dignitate.—Dignity in retirement.

[Ease and dignity combined.]

Otium sine lit̃eris mors est, et hom̃inis vivi sepult̃ura. SEN.

Retirement without literary amusements is death itself, and a living tomb.

Ovem lupo commisisti.—You have left the sheep with the wolf for safe custody.

See "*O prael̃arum !*"

Ovo nud̃ior.—More naked than an egg.

Ovo progñatus eodem. HOR.—Hatched in the same nest.





*P*ABULUM *Acherontis*. PLAUT.—Food for Acheron.

“With one foot in the grave.”

Pacem orāre manu, præfigere puppibus arma. VIR.—To prate of peace, and arm your iron-sides.

“Put your trust in God, and keep your powder dry.”

“Love thy neighbour, but pull not down thy hedge.”

See “*Tempore*.”

Pœnitentia sera rarò vera.—Late repentance is rarely sincere.

“When men grow virtuous in their old age they are merely making a sacrifice to God of the devil’s leavings.” SWIFT.

Palmam, qui meruit, ferat.—Let him bear the prize, who has deserved it.

“Do well and have well.”

“A good dog deserves a good bone.”

See “*Detur digniōri*.”

Panis filiōrum non objiciendus canibus.—That which should feed our children ought not to be given to dogs.

See "*Prima caritas.*"

Par nobile fratrum. HOR.—A precious pair of brothers
[i. e. rascals].

See "*Arcades.*"

Par pari rēfēro.—That which I receive, that I return.

"An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth."

"A Roland for an Oliver."

"When a man makes up his mind to thrash another, he must also make up his mind to be a little thrashed himself." JAMES.

"Be stirring as the time, be fire with fire;
Threaten the threat'ner, and outface the brow
Of bragging horror." SHAKS.

See "*Lex.*" "*Quid pro.*" "*Ut salutāris.*"

Parasiticam cœnam quærit.—He seeks to live like a parasite.

[He wants to sponge upon somebody.]

Parcendum est animo miserabile vulnus habenti. OVID.—
Have consideration for wounded feelings.

"Misfortunes, when asleep, are not to be awakened."

"The pain
Remembrance gives, when the fix'd dart
Is stirred thus in the wound again." MOORE.

See "*Malum benè.*" "*Quiēta non.*"

Parcēre persōnis, dicēre de vitiis.—To condemn the error,
but not to descend to personalities.

See "*Bellum cum.*"

Parcēre subjectis, et debellāre superbos. VIR.—To spare the
vanquished, and subdue the proud.

"A great man will not trample on a worm, nor sneak to an emperor."

"'Tis godlike to have power, but not to kill." BEAUMONT AND
FLETCHER.

"To tame the proud, the fetter'd slave to free,
These are imperial arts." DRYDEN.

Parcit

Cognātis macūlis simīlis fera. JUV.

Beasts of like kind will spare those of kindred spots.

"Dog won't eat dog."

"'Tis a hard winter when one wolf eats another."

See "*Sēvis inter se.*"

Pardi mortem adsimūlat.—He feigns death like a panther.

Pardus macūlas non deponit.—A leopard does not change
his spots.

"He who is born a fool is never cured."

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots."

See "*Lupus pilum.*" "*Natūram expellas.*"

Parentes reverēre.—Revere your parents.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child." SHAKS.

Pares cum paribus facillimè congregantur. CIC.

"Two of a kind, whate'er they be,
Are forthwith certain to agree."

See "*Æqualis æqualem.*"

Păriēti loquēris!—You talk to a wall!

Pario marmōre purius. HOR.—Brighter than Parian marble.

Pariter remum ducere.—To row together, or in time.

[To act in unison.]

"A long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether."

Paritur pax bello. COR. NEP.—Peace is obtained by war.

"But civlyzation doos git forrid
Sometimes upon a powder-cart." BIGLOW PAPERS.

Pars benēficii est quod petitur si bene neges. SYR.—A favour
is half granted, when graciously refused.

"So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me return." SHENSTONE.

Pars mīnima est ipsa puella sui. OVID.—The girl is the
smallest portion of herself.

[The girl is all crinoline and chignon.]

Pars sanitātis velle sanāri fuit. SEN.—To wish to be cured
is half way towards cure.

"'Tis very certain the desire of life
Prolongs it." BYRON.

"Despair of all recovery spoils longevity,
And makes men's miseries of alarming brevity." BYRON.

Parthis mendācor! HOR.—A greater liar than the Parthians.

Partūriunt montes, nascētur rīdīcūlus mus. HOR.—The mountains are in labour, the birth will be an absurd little mouse.

“Great cry and little wool, as the fellow said when he sheared his hogs.”

“Your windmill dwindles into a nutcrack.”

See “*Arcem ex.*” “*Murem pro.*”

Parva leves capiunt ānīmos. OVID.—Small minds are captivated by trifles.

“Little things attract light minds.”

“Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw.” POPE.

Parva patitur, ut magis potiātur.—He puts up with small annoyances to gain great results.

“I follow him, to serve my turn upon him.” SHAKS.

Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consīlium domi.—Arms are of little service abroad unless directed by the wisdom of counsellors at home.

See “*Vis consilii.*”

Parvis imbūtus tentābis grandia tutus.—Having mastered the lesser difficulties, you will more safely venture on greater achievements.

“He can carry the ox, who has carried the calf.”

Parvum, non parvæ amicitiae, pignus.—A trifling pledge of no small friendship.

Parvum parva decent. HOR.—Small things become the small.

“A little bird wants but a little nest.”

“A small pack becomes a small pedlar.”

Pasce canes qui te laniant cātulosque lūpōrum.—Rear dogs and wolves' cubs to rend you.

See “*Ale lūpōrum.*” “*Tigridis.*”

Patere legem quam ipse tulisti.—Submit to the rule you have yourself laid down.

See “*Faber compēdes.*”

Patiār ut potiār.—I wince to win.

“Hold a candle to the devil!”

Patriæ fumus igne aliēno luculentior.—The smoke of our own country is brighter than fire abroad.

“Though you seat the frog on a golden stool,
He'll soon jump off, and into the pool.”

See “*Bos alienus.*” “*Nescio quā.*”

Pauca malè parva multa benè comparāta perdunt.—A few things gained by fraud destroy a fortune otherwise honestly won.

“The unrighteous penny corrupts the righteous pound.”

“Dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour.

“One ill weed mars a whole pot of pottage.”

Paucilōquus sed eruditus.—A man of few words but learned withal.

“Still waters run deep.”

Paucis carior est fides, quam pecunia. SALL.—But few prize honour more than money.

Paulātim, non impētū.—Gently, not by force.

“What raging rashly is begun,
Challengeth shame before half done.”

“He that runs fast will not run long.”

“’Tis best to pause, and think, ere you rush on.” BYRON.

“Those, that with haste will make a mighty fire.
Begin it with weak straws.” SHAKS.

See “*Nascitur.*” “*Vis constā.*”

Paulum sepultæ distat inertie

Celāta virtus. HOR.

Hidden knowledge differs little from ignorance.

“A man knows no more to any purpose than he practises.”

“A book that remains shut, is but a block.”

“Concealed goodness is a sort of vice.”

“Fair ladies mask’d are roses in their bud.” SHAKS.

See “*Celāta virtus.*”

Pauper agat cautè.—If poor, act with caution.

“He who pitches too high won’t get through his song.”

Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppedit usus. HOR.—He is not poor who has a competency.

See "*Benè est cui.*" "*Præstat possidere.*"

Paupertas mors altéra.—Poverty is death in another form.

"Hard toil can roughen form and face,
And want can quench the eye's bright grace." SCOTT.

Peccāre humanum est.—To err is human.

"Folly is the product of all countries and ages."

See "*Unicuique.*" "*Vitiis nemo.*"

Pecuniam in loco negligere maximum interdum'st lucrum.
TER.—To disregard money, on suitable occasions, is often a great profit.

"Sometimes it is better to give your apple away, than eat it yourself."

"He that repairs not a part, builds all."

"A penny is sometimes better spent than spared."

"He who greases his wheels, helps his oxen."

"Don't spoil the ship for a halfpenny-worth of tar."

Pecuniōsus damnāri non potest.—A wealthy man can err with impunity.

"A rich man's foolish sayings pass for wise ones."

"Great men's vices are accounted sacred."

"Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furred gowns hide all." SHAKS.

See "*Timēat maledicere.*"

Pelle sub agnina lătăt mens sæpe lupina.—A wolf often lies concealed in the skin of a lamb.

[“Yours truly,” is not always true.]

“I like not fair terms and a villain’s mind.” SHAKS.

See “*Fronte politus.*”

Pennas incidere alicui.

“To clip his wings.”

“To cut his comb off.”

“To take him down a peg.”

Per angusta ad angusta.—Through dangers to distinction.

“No cross, no crown.”

“The wind in one’s face makes one wise.”

“The fire i’ the flint
Shows not till it be struck.” SHAKS.

See “*Periisset.*”

Per fas et nefas.—By good means or bad.

“By hook or by crook.”

“Either by might or by sleight.”

“By fair means or foul.”

Per noctem plurima volvens.—Pondering over many things by night.

“Darkness and night are mothers of thought.”

See “*Noctu.*”

Per risum multum possis cognoscere stultum.—By much laughter you detect the fool.

“Laughter is the hiccup of a fool.”

See “*Risus abundat.*”

Per scelera sceleribus certum est iter. SEN.—The sure way to wickedness is through wickedness.

*Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum
Tendimus.* VIR.

We journey on in life through varied hazards and misfortunes.

*Peragit tranquilla potestas,
Quod violenta nequit.* CLAUD.

Power can achieve more by gentle means than by violence.

“Throwing your cap at a bird is not the way to catch it.”

“Who overcomes

By force, hath overcome but half his foe.” MILTON.

See “*Potentia cautis.*”

Percontatorem fūgito; nam garrūlus idem est. HOR.—Shun an inquisitive man, he is invariably a tell-tale.

“There's nothing makes me so much grieve,
As that abominable tittle-tattle,
Which is the cud eschew'd by human cattle.” BYRON.

Perdidisti vinum, infusâ aquâ.—You have spoilt the wine by adding water to it.

“Too much water drowned the miller.”

Perĕant, qui antè nos nostra dixĕrunt!—Confound those who have anticipated us in what we would have said!

Perfer, et obdūra. OVID.—Bear and forbear.

“Impatience does not diminish but augments the evil.”

“Hope and strive is the way to thrive.”

“Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait.” LONGFELLOW.

See “*Levius fit.*”

Periculôsæ plenum opus âleæ. HOR.—An undertaking beset with danger.

“Doubtful the die, and dire the cast!”

Periculōsum est canem intestīna gustāsse.—There is danger when a dog has once tasted flesh.

“The tiger that has once tasted blood is never sated with the taste of it.”

Periculum ex aliis facĕre, tibi quod ex usu siet. TER.—To learn from other men’s mistakes to prevent your own.

See “*Alienâ optimum.*”

Periĕrunt tempōra longi

Servitii. JUV.

To have slaved so many years for nothing!

Perii! plastrum percūli. PLAUT.—I am undone! I have smashed the waggon.

[I have ruined all.]

Periisset, nisi periisset.—Had he not been visited by sickness, he would have perished utterly.

"The good are better made by ill,
As odours crushed are sweeter still." ROGERS.

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly distil it out." SHAKS.

See "*Deus quos.*" "*Per angusta.*" "*Tribulatio.*"

Perimus licitis.—We perish by permitted things.

"Seeming genial, venial fault." TENNYSON.

Perit quod facis ingrāto. SEN.—What you do for an ungrateful man is thrown away.

"To do good to the ungrateful is to throw rose-water into the sea."

"A favour ill placed is great waste."

"He that keeps another man's dog shall have nothing left him but the line."

See "*Ingrātus.*"

*Perjuria ridet amantum
Jupiter.* OVID.

"And Jove but laughs at lovers' perjury." DRYDEN.

"At lovers' perjuries
They say Jove laughs." SHAKS.

Permitte divis cætera. HOR.—Trust the rest to the gods.

Persuasione cape, non vi.—Win by persuasion not by force.

“The noisy fowler catches no birds.”

“He that will take the bird must not scare it.”

“Drumming is not the way to catch a hare.”

“To a boiling pot flies come not.”

“The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb.” SHAKS.

See “*Conciliat animos.*” “*Pudore.*”

Pervertunt officia noctis et lucis. SEN.

“They turn night into day.”

Pessimum genus inimicorum laudantes. TAC.—The most detestable race of enemies are flatterers.

“When the flatterer pipes, the devil dances.”

“When flatterers meet the devil goes to dinner.”

Petimusque damusque vicissim.—We give and take in turn.

“Open hand makes open hand.”

“Mutually giving and receiving aid,

They set each other off, like light and shade.” CHURCHILL.

See “*Gratia gratiam.*” “*Manus manum.*”

Pica certat cum luscinia!—The magpie is competing with the nightingale!

Pica Syrēnem imitans!—A magpie aping a Syren!

Pinguis aqualiculus propenso sesquipède exstet. PERS.—His bloated paunch stands forth projecting a good eighteen inches.

*Piscātor ictus sapiet.**—A fisherman once stung will be wiser.

“A burnt child dreads the fire.”

“He that hath been bitten by a serpent is afraid of a rope.”

“He who has once burnt his mouth always blows his soup.”

See “*Empta dolore.*” “*Qui semel est.*”

Piscātur in aquā turbidā.—He fishes in troubled waters.

[If you wish to catch gudgeons stir up the mud.]

Piscem natūre doces.—You are teaching a fish to swim.

See “*Ante barbam.*”

Pisces magni parvūlos cōmēdunt.—Great fish feed on the lesser.

See “*Plus potest.*”

Piscis eget sale!—The fish requires salt! [Derisively, the sea abounding with salt.]

Pistillo calvior.—Balder than a pestle.

* In allusion to some fish with a prickly back fin.

Planta quæ sæpius transfertur non coalescit.—A tree often transplanted does not thrive.

"I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That throve so well as one that settled be."

See "*Saxum volūtum.*"

Plausuque petit clarescere vulgi.—He seeks renown by public applause.

Pleno modio verbōrum honor!—Honourable words by the bushel!

"Leaves enough, but few grapes."

"Promises may make friends, but 'tis performances that keep them."

"He who gives fair words feeds you with an empty spoon."

See "*Destināta tantum.*" "*Virtus in actione.*"

Pleno subit ostia velo. VIR.—He enters the port with a full sail.

"Comes in at the end with a wet sail."

Plumbæo jugulāre gladio.—To strike with a leaden sword.

[To use a useless argument.]

Plura sunt, quæ nos terrent, quam quæ premunt. SEN.—Our fears are always more numerous than our dangers.

See "*Plus dolet.*" "*Timor mortis.*"

Plures adōrant solem orientem quàm occidentem.—Men worship the rising, not the setting sun.

"The faded rose
No suitor knows."

"The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new." SCOTT.

See "*Amāre juvēni.*" "*Turpe senex.*"

Plures crāpūla quàm glādius.

"Gluttony kills more than the sword."

"Feasting is the physician's harvest."

"Wine hath drowned more men than the sea."

"Much meat, much maladies."

"He, who is always drinking and stuffing,
Will in time become a ragamuffin."

"The drunkard and the glutton come to poverty, and drowsiness
clothes a man with rags."

See "*Ense cadunt.*" "*Multo plures.*"

*Plures nimia congesta pecunia curā
Strāngūlat.* JUV.

An excess of hoarded wealth is the death of many.

Plures occīdit gula quàm gladius.

"Gluttony kills more than the sword."

"Feed sparingly and defy the physician."

"Surfeits slay mae than swords."

See "*Plures crapūla.*" "*Immodicis.*"

Plurima sunt, quæ

Non audent homines pertūsā dicere lænā. JUV.

There are many things which may not be uttered by men in threadbare coats.

"He that hath no honey in his pot, let him have it in his mouth."

Pluris est oculatus testis unus quàm auriti decem. PLAUT.

One eye-witness is better than ten hearsays.

"Seeing is believing."

"Give me the ocular proof." SHAKS.

See "*Oculus magis.*"

Plus a medico quàm a morbo periculi.—There is more to be feared from the doctor than the disease.

Plus ælōēs, quàm mellis habet. JUV.—There is more of bitterness than good nature in him.

Plus apud nos vera ratio vāleat, quàm vulgi opinio. CIC.
Sound conviction should influence us rather than public opinion.

Plus dat, qui tempore dat.—It doubles the value of a gift to be well-timed.

See "*Amicus certus.*" "*Nihil homini.*"

Plus dolet quam necesse est, qui ante dolet quàm necesse est.
SEN.—He grieves more than is necessary who grieves before any cause for sorrow has arisen.

"Let your trouble tarry till its own day comes."

See "*Calamitosus.*" "*Carpe diem.*"

Plus in alieno quàm in suo negotio vident homines.—Men see more of the business of others than of their own.

"A looker on sees more of the game than a player."

Plus potest, qui plus valet. PLAUT.—He can do most who has most power.

"Might overcomes right."

"The weakest goes to the wall."

"The least boy always carries the biggest fiddle."

Plus salis quàm sumptus. COR. NEP.—Tasteful rather than expensive.

"Rich not gaudy." SHAKS.

Plus sonat quàm valet. SEN.—He makes a great row but does nothing.

"More noise than wool."

Plus vident oculi quàm oculus.—Two eyes can see more than one.

Pol! me occidistis, amici! HOR.—By heaven you have destroyed me, my friends!

"God keep me from my friends, from my enemies I will keep myself."

"How sweet the task to shield an absent friend!

I ask but this of mine to—*not* defend." BYRON.

Pollictus meliora.—One that promised better things.

Poma dat autumnus.—The blossoms in the spring are the fruit in autumn.

Poma, ova, atque nuces, si det tibi sordida, gustes.

“An apple, an egg, and a nut,
You may eat after a slut.”

*Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo,
Ipse domi, quoties nummos contempler in arcâ.* HOR.

The mob may hiss me, but I congratulate myself while
I contemplate my treasures in their hoard.

“Let him laugh who wins.”

“A fu’ sack will tak a clout o’ the side.”

“Let him laugh, who is on the right side of the hedge.”

“The fox never fares better than when he’s bann’d.”

“They laugh that win.” SHAKS.

Poscentes vario multum diversa palato. HOR.—Desiring things widely different for their various tastes.

See “*Mores dispares.*” “*Non omnes eadem.*”

Possunt quia posse videntur. VIR.—They succeed, because they think they can.

“To believe a business impossible is the way to make it so.”

“Where there’s a will there’s a way.”

Post acerba prudentior.—Losses make us more cautious.

“What smarts teaches.”

See “*Piscator ictus.*”

Post bellum auxilium.—When the war is over then comes help.

“Baskets after the vintage.”

“When the dog is drowning every one brings him water.”

“When the friar’s beaten, then comes James.”

See “*Machinas post.*” “*Mortuum unguento.*”

Post cinēres gloria sera venit. MART.—Glory comes too late when we are nought but ashes.

“He asked for bread and he received a stone.”

EPIGRAM ON BUTLER.

Post festum venisti.—You have come too late for the feast.

“Too late for the fair.”

Post malam sēgētem serendum est. SEN.—After a bad harvest sow again.

[Yield not to difficulties.]

Post nubila Phœbus.—After clouds sunshine.

“After clouds comes clear weather.”

“How calm, how beautiful comes on

The stilly hour, when storms are gone.” MOORE.

See “*Forsan misēros.*” “*Nondum omnium.*”

Post tēnēbras lux.—After darkness comes light.

Post rem devōrātā, ratio!—The plan executed, reason comes to our assistance!

Potentia cautis, quam acribus consiliis, tutius habetur. TAC.

Power is more safely maintained by cautious than by harsh counsels.

See "*Peragit tranquilla.*" "*Pudore.*"

Potentissimus est qui se habet in potestate. SEN.—He is most powerful who governs himself.

"Know, prudent cautious self-control
Is wisdom's root." BURNS.

Præcepta ducunt, exempla trahunt.—Precepts invite, but examples drag us to conclusions.

See "*Longum est.*" "*Segnius.*"

Præmönitus, præmünitus.

"Forewarned, forearmed."

"The candle that goes before, is better than that which comes after."

"A man surprised is half beaten."

"A danger foreseen is half avoided."

"Good watch prevents misfortune."

"A man that is warned is half armed."

See "*Moniti.*" "*Prævisus.*" "*Turbinem.*"

Præsentemque refert qualibet herba Deum.—Every little blade of grass declares the presence of God.

"To his tuned spirit the wild heather-bells
Ring Sabbath knells;
The sod's a cushion for his pious want,
And, consecrated by the heaven within it,
The sky-blue pool a font." HOOD.

Præstat aliquando quàm nunquam.

"Better late than never."

Præstat canem irritāre quàm anum.—It is safer to irritate a dog than an old woman.

Præstat cautēla quàm medēla. COKE.—Prevention is better than cure.

"It is easier to prevent ill habits than to break them."

See "*Neglecta solent.*" "*Principiis obsta.*"

Præstat morāri.—Better take time.

Præstat otiosum esse quàm malè agēre. PLINY.—Better do nothing than do ill.

Præstat possidēre, quàm persēqui.—It is better to enjoy what we possess than to hanker after other things.

"If thou hast not a capon, feed on an onion."

"A man must plough with such oxen as he hath."

See "*Bene est.*" "*Is minūmo.*" "*Ne te.*"

Præstat silēre quàm pauca dicēre.—It is better to say nothing than not enough.

Prævisum est levius quod fuit ante malum.—The evil is lessened when it is seen beforehand.

See "*Præmonitus.*"

Prævisus ante mollior ictus venit.—The blow falls more lightly when it is anticipated.

“Good take heed doth surely speed.”

“When clouds are seen wise men put on their cloaks;
When great leaves fall then winter is at hand.” SHAKS.

See “*Moniti.*” “*Præmonitus.*” “*Turbinem.*”

Pretio parata, vincitur pretio fides. SEN.—Fidelity, purchased with money, money can destroy.

“A friend that you buy with presents, will be bought from you.”

“He that is won with a nut, may be lost with an apple.”

Prima caritas incipit a seipso.

“Charity begins at home.”

“Drown not thyself to save a drowning man.”

See “*Heus ! proximus.*”

*Prima est hæc ultio, quod se
Fudice nemo nocens absolvitur.* JUV.

The worst punishment of all is, that in the court of his own conscience no guilty man is acquitted.

Prima et maxima peccantium est poena peccasse. SEN.—The conviction of having committed a fault is its first and greatest punishment.

“The sting of a reproach is the truth of it.”

“Conscience is the chamber of justice.”

Prima feres hederæ victricis præmia.—You will wear the ivy wreath, the victor’s meed.

Primas jactāre hastas.—To fire the first shot.

[To throw down the gauntlet.]

*Principiis obsta; sero medicīna parātur,
Cum mala per longas convāluere moras.* OVID.

Check the beginning of evil; the remedy is too late
when the disease by delay has increased in strength.

"Small habits well pursued betimes
May reach the dignity of crimes." HANNAH MORE.

"Nip sin in the bud."

"Counsel is irksome when the matter is past remedy."

"Chasten thy son while there is hope."

"A little fire is quickly trodden out;
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot quench." SHAKS.

See "*Adeo.*" "*Cui puer.*" "*Neglecta solent.*" "*Veni-*
enti." "*Præstat cautela.*"

Principium dimidium totius.—The beginning is half of the
whole.

"Boldly ventured is half won."

"The getting out of doors is the greatest part of the journey."

COWLEY.

See "*Cogenda mens.*" "*Dimidium facti.*"

Prius antidōtum quam venēnum.—The antidote before the
poison.

[To offer excuses before an accusation.]

"Call not a surgeon before you are wounded."

"Never ask pardon before you are accused."

Prius ovem lupus ducat uxorem.—Sooner will the wolf take the sheep for a wife.

“Mice care not to play with kittens.”

Priusquam incipias consulto, et ubi consulueris maturè, facto opus est. SALL.—Deliberate before you begin; but, having carefully done so, execute with vigour.

“Speedy execution is the mother of good fortune.”

Pro aris et focis.—For our altars and our hearths.

“For God and our country.”

“How can man die better,
Than facing fearful odds
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?” MACAULAY.

Pro dignitate cuique tribuatur. CIC.—Let each man have according to his deserts.

Pro incertâ spe præmia certa.—To sacrifice certain for speculative profit.

See “*Ne præsentem.*”

Pro perâ scorpium.—Instead of a fish he gives you a scorpion.

Pro re natâ.—To suit present circumstances.

Pro rege, lege, grege.—For the king, the laws and the people.

Pro thesauro carbōnes!—Instead of a treasure, coals!

[“‘Rum,’ I hopes! ‘Baccy,’ I thinks! ‘Tracts,’ by jingo!”
Sailor’s remark on discovering that he had picked up a bottle
of tracts.]

Proba merx faciliē emptōrem repērit. PLAUT.—Good things soon find a purchaser.

“Please the eye, and pick the purse.”

“Good wine needs no bush.”

Prōbitas laudātur et alget. JUV.—Integrity is praised and starves.

“Desert and reward seldom keep company.”

“A life of honour and of worth
Has no eternity on earth,—
’Tis but a name.” LONGFELLOW.

“Honesty’s a fool
And loses that it works for.” SHAKS.

Procellæ, quantū plus habent vīrium, tantū minus tempōris.
SEN.—The more violent the storm the sooner it is over.

“The more light a torch gives the shorter it lasts.”

“Small showers last long, but sudden storms are short.” SHAKS.

See “*Quod est violentum.*”

Procul a Jove, procul a fulmine.—Far from Jupiter, far from his thunder.

“Those that eat cherries with great persons shall have their eyes squirted out with the stones.”

Procul a pedibus equinis.—Stand away from a horse's heels.

“Take heed of an ox before, an ass behind, and a monk on all sides.”

Prodīgus est nātus de parco patre creātus.—A miser's son is generally a spendthrift.

Proditōres etiam iis, quos antepōnunt, invēsi sunt. TAC.
Traitors are hated even by those whom they prefer.

“The wicked even hate vice in others.”

“The treason is loved, but the traitor is hated.”

“Kings love the treason, but not the traitor.”

“A bad mother wishes for good children.”

Prohibenda est ira in puniendo. CIC.—Anger should never appear in awarding punishment.

“Rebukes ought not to have a grain more of salt than of sugar.”

Propōsīto florem prætūlit officio. PROP.

“And neglected his task for the flowers on the way.” MOORE.

Propōsītum perfice opus. OVID.—When you have set yourself a task finish it.

Proprio domus omnium optima.—Our own house surpasses every other.

"My house is wiser a better than most men's mind."

See "Eis domus." + *Parva sumus.*

Proprio laus vixit in ore.—Self praise is odious.

"Let everyone else praise thee, not thine own mouth."

"Let not man think him a fool who brags of his own great wisdom."

"Self exaltation is the fool's paradise."

"On their own merits mortals men are dumb." G. COLMAN.

See "Multi te." + *Mox.*

Proprium humani ingenii est odire quem læsēr. TAC.—It is human nature to hate him whom you have injured.

"He who is the offender is never the forgiver."

"He who deals the injury never forgives the injured man."

"Forgiveness to the injured does belong,

but they never pardon who have done the wrong." DRYDEN.

See "Odium quem."

Propter vitam vivendi perdere causas. JUV.—To gain a livelihood at the expense of all that makes life worth the having.

Prospectandum vêtulo latrante.—When an old dog barks, then look out.

"When the old dog barks he giveth counsel."

Prosp̃erum et felix scelus virtus voc̃atur. SEN.—Successful villany is called virtue.

“A thief passes for a gentleman when stealing has made him rich.”

“Success consecrates the foulest crimes.”

“Treason never prospers: what's the reason?

Why, when it prospers, none dare call it ‘treason.’”

SIR T. HARRINGTON.

“It is a bad action that success cannot justify.”

See “*Honesta quædam.*”

Proteo mutabilior.—More changeable than Proteus.

Protinus apparet quæ plantæ frugifera futura.—It is soon known which trees will bear fruit.

[A natural bent for good or evil is easily perceptible in youth.]

“That that comes of a cat will catch mice.”

“The child is father of the man.” WORDSWORTH.

See “*Urit maturè.*”

Provocat et vincitur.—The challenger is beaten.

Prudens futuri temporis exitum

Caliginosâ nocte premit Deus. HOR.

Designedly God covers in dark night the issue of futurity.

“Let no man seek

Henceforth to be foretold what shall befall

Him or his children.” MILTON.

“As to what is future, even a bird with a long neck cannot see it, but God only.”

Prudentia cum viribus conjuncta.—Prudence and strength combined.

Pudica non est, fama pudicam quam negat.—She is not a modest woman whom common report condemns.

"Cicero's wife would be alone suspicious." LANCHESTER.

See "*Adulterium*." "*In illo scind.*"

Pudor demissus nunquam rēdit in gratiam. SYR.—Modesty once lost, never returns into favour.

Pudore et liberalitate liberos

Retinere, satius esse credo, quàm metu. TER.

It is, I believe, better to restrain the passions of youth by a sense of shame, and by conciliatory means, than by fear.

"There is great force hidden in a sweet command."

See "*Conciliat.*" "*Persuasio.*"

Puerorum crepundia.—The baubles of children.

"Vain, froward child of empire, say,
Are all thy playthings snatched away?"

BYRON.

Pugna suum finem, cum jacet hostis, habet. OVID.—The battle is over when the foe has fallen.

"It is a base thing to tear a dead lion's beard off."

See "*De mortuis*." "*Nullum cum*."

Pulchrorum autumnus pulcher.—The autumn of beauty is still beautiful.

“The sun is still beautiful, though ready to set.”

“As wither'd roses yield a late perfume.” SHENSTONE.

Pulchrum est accusāri ab accusandis.—It is an honourable thing to be accused by those who are open to accusation.

Pulchrum est dīgīto monstrāri, et dicier “Hic est.” PERS.
It is a pleasant thing to be pointed at with the finger, and to hear it said, “That is he.”

Pulchrum est vitam donāre minōri. STAT.—It is an honourable thing to be merciful to the vanquished.

“Nature teaches us to love our friends, but religion our enemies.”

“Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge.” SHAKS.

See “*Bis vincit.*”

Pulchrum ornātum turpes mores pejus cæno collūunt.
PLAUT.—Vulgarity of manners defiles fine garments more than mud.

Pullāta turba.—The rabble.

Pulvĕrem ōcūlis offundĕre.—To throw dust in one's eyes.

Pūnica fides.—Punic faith. [Treachery.]

Punītis ingeniis, gliscit auctoritas. TAC.—By punishing men of talent we confirm their authority.

Purus Deus non plures adhibet numeros.—God is pure
and better than all men in the sight of God.

"Better far than anyone than men will name."

See "Honestus purior."

Puris omnia pura.—To the pure all things are pure.

Puleus si hauriatur melior exdit.—A well which is drawn
from is improved.

"As a spring by practice."

"Iron will have softer water."

See "Dedrina" "Vltum opior."





UA in re clarus quisque est, ad eam propèrat.—

We all refer to that of which we know most.

Quà vincit, victos protègit ille manu. OVID.—

With the arm which won the victory he protects the vanquished.

Quæ dēderam suprà, rēpēto, funemque redūco. JUV.—That which I just now gave, I recall, and draw back the string.

“I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
Who lets it hop a little from her hand,
Like a poor prisoner in his twisted gyves,
And with a silk thread plucks it back again.” SHAKS.

Quæ dolent molestum est contingere.—It is cruel to refer to those things which cause sorrow.

“When sorrow is asleep wake it not.”

“Name not a rope in his house that hanged himself.”

“A galled horse will not endure the comb.”

See “*Malum benè.*” “*Quiēta non.*”

Quæ e longinquo magis placent.—Things coming from afar are most esteemed.

“Rare commodities are worth more than good.”

“More cost, more worship.”

See “*Rarum.*”

Quæ fuërant vitia, mores sunt. SEN.—What were vices have become the fashion of the day.

*Quæ fuit durum pati,
Meminisse dulce est.* SEN.

That which has been endured with difficulty is remembered with delight.

See “*Carius est.*” “*Jucunda est.*”

Quæ non prosunt singula, multa juvant. OVID.—Things which of themselves avail nothing, when united become powerful.

See “*De parvis.*” “*Minutula.*”

Quæ non ulla tulit, fertque, feretque dies. OVID.—That which never has been, never is, and never will be.

Quæ peccāmus jūvenes, ea luimus senes.—We expiate in old age the follies of our youth.

“Young men’s knocks old men feel.”

“If you lie upon roses when young, you will lie upon thorns when old.”

"Happy is he who knows his follies in his youth."

"The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest about thirty years after date." COLTON.

See "*Bonum servat.*" "*Maturè fias.*"

Quæ semel ancilla, nunquam hera.—Once a handmaid never a lady.

Quæ sua sors hodiè est, cras fore vestra potest.—That which is his lot to-day may be yours to-morrow.

"Such as she is, who died to-day,
Such thou alas! mayst be to-morrow." PRIOR.

Quæ suprâ nos, nihil ad nos.—Things beyond our reach are not worth our consideration.

"What is too high, that let fly."

Quæ venit ex tuto, minus est accepta voluptas. OVID.—That pleasure which can be safely indulged in is the least inviting.

"Danger and delight grow on one stock."

See "*Nittmur.*" "*Quicquid licet.*"

Quædam melius laudantur silentio, quàm oratione.—Some things are better praised by silence than by remark.

Quæque ipse miserrima vidi.

Et quorum pars magna fui. VIR.

Miseries of which I was an eye witness and in which I took a chief part.

*Quærenda pecūnia primum est,
Virtus post nummos.* HOR.

Riches are first to be sought for ; after wealth, virtue.

“Get money, money still !
And then let Virtue follow, if she will.” POPE.

See “*Rem facias.*”

*Quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
Extollit, quoties voluit fortuna jocari.* JUV.

Such men as fortune raises from a mean estate to the
highest elevation by way of a joke.

Qualis hera, talis pēdissēqua.—Like mistress, like maid.

“Like master, like man.”

“Like priest, like people.”

Qualis quisque est, tales existimat alios.—Every man judges
of others by himself.

See “*Non soles.*” “*Qui sibi.*”

Qualis rex, talis grex.—Like prince, like people.

Qualis vir, talis oratio.—You may judge of a man by his
remarks.

“Many a fool might pass for a wise man if he would only keep
his mouth shut.”

See “*Talis hominibus.*”

Qualis vita, finis ita.—As a man has lived, so will he die.

“What is learnt in the cradle lasts to the grave.”

Quàm apes, apum similes.—As like as bees.

“As like as two peas.”

Quàm cito mortâlibus beneficium perit!—How quickly with all is a kindness forgotten!

“Nothing is more easily blotted out than a good turn.”

“Benefits please like flowers, when they are fresh.”

See “*Cui placet obliviscitur.*” “*Si quid juves.*”

Quàm curat testûdo muscas?—What does the tortoise care for flies?

Quàm multa injusta ac prava fiunt moribus! TER.—How much of injustice and depravity is sanctioned by custom!

“That monster, custom, who all sense doth eat
Of habit's devil.” SHAKS.

Quam quisque novit artem, in hâc se exercëat. CIC.—Let every man practise the trade which he best understands.

“Every man to his trade.”

See “*Tractent.*”

Quam scit uterque libens, censëbo exercëat artem. HOR.—
Let every man find pleasure in practising the profession
he has learnt.

Quàm seipsum amans sine rivali! CIC.—How much in love
with himself, and that too without a rival!

Quamvis sublimes debent humiles metuere. PHAED.—How-
ever exalted our position, we should still not despise the
powers of the humble.

“There is no such thing as an insignificant enemy.”

“The least and weakest man can do some hurt.”

“A little stone overturns a great cart.”

“A mouse will put the finishing stroke to a castle wall.”

See “*Nec asperandum.*”

Quando tumet venter, produntur facta latenter.—Conviviality
reveals secrets.

“Thought when sober, said when drunk.”

See “*In vino.*” “*Quod est in.*”

Quando ullum invēniet parem? HOR.—When shall we find
his equal?

“For Lycidas is dead, dead ere his prime,
Young Lycidas, and hath not left his peer.” MILTON.

“We ne’er shall look upon his like again.” SHAKS.

Quandōque bonus dormitat Homērus. HOR.—Even the
good Homer is sometimes caught napping.

“But men are men; the best sometimes forget.” SHAKS.

See “*Nemo mortalium.*”

Quandôquidem accepto claudenda est janua damno. JUV.

When the mischief is done the door is shut.

"Too late to grieve when the chance is past."

"When the steed is stolen, you shut the stable door."

See "*Machinas post.*" "*Post bellum.*"

Quanta patimur!—How great the sufferings we endure.

"Sufferance is the badge of all our tribe." SHAKS.

Quanti casus humāna rotant!—How many accidents keep human life a rolling.

"Thus the whirligig of time
Brings in his revenges." SHAKS.

*Quanto quisque sibi plura negāverit,
A Dīs plura feret.* HOR.

The more a man denies himself the more will he receive from heaven.

Quantò superiōres sumus, tantò nos gerāmus submissius.

CIC.—The higher our position the more modestly should we behave.

"The more noble, the more humble."

"An insolent lord is not a gentleman."

"Arrogance is a weed that grows mostly on a dunghill."

Quantum mutatus ab illo!—How changed from what he was!

“How fallen, how changed
From him, who, in the happy realms of light,
Clothed with transcendent brightness, didst outshine
Myriads, though bright.” MILTON.

Quare vitia sua nemo confitetur?
Quia etiam nunc in illis est. Somnium
Narrare vigilantis est. SEN.

Why will no man confess his faults? Because he continues to indulge in them; a man cannot tell his dream till he wakes.

“When we have what we like 'tis hard to miss it.” BYRON.

Quem casus transit, aliquando inveniet. SYR.—We may escape misfortune for a while, but the evil day will come.

“The pitcher doth not go so often to the well, but it comes home broken at last.”

Quem di diligunt, adolescens moritur. PLAUT.—He whom the gods love dies young.

“The best go first, the bad remain to mend.”

“Perhaps the early grave
Which men weep over may be meant to save.” BYRON.

“The less of this cold world the more of heaven.” MILMAN.

“Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhal'd, and went to heaven.” YOUNG.

See “*Mors optima.*” “*Optima citissimè.*”

Quem Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat.—Him whom Jove would destroy he first deprives of his reason.

[Arrogant, insolent, and vainglorious people work out their own ruin.]

Quem pœnitet peccasse, pœnè est innöcens. SEN.—He who repents of his fault is almost guiltless.

“A fault confessed is half redressed.”

“By penitence th’ Eternal’s wrath’s appeas’d. SHAKS.

“Blest tears of soul-felt penitence !

In whose benign, redeeming flow

Is felt the first, the only sense

Of guiltless joy that guilt can know. MOORE.

See “*Lavant lacrymæ.*”

Quem sors diërum cunque dabit, lucro

Appõne. HOR.

Each day that fate adds to your life, put down as so much gain.

Quemvis hominem secum adtūlit ad nos. JUV.—He is a Jack of all trades.

“A man so various, that he seemed to be

Not one, but all mankind’s epitome. DRYDEN.

Quemcunque mīserum vidëris, hominem scias. SEN.—Whenever you see a fellow-creature in trouble, remember that he is a man.

See “*Homo sum.*”

Qui alterum accusat probri, cum ipsum se intueri oportet.

PLAUT.—He who accuses another of wrong should look well into his own conduct.

“He who lives in a glass house should be the last to throw stones.”

See “*Clodius*.”

Qui amat me, amat et canem meum.

“Love me love my dog.

“He who loves me loves my dog too.”

Qui amicus est, amat, qui amat, non utique semper amicus est.

SEN.—A friend always loves, but he who loves is not always a friend.

Qui bene vult fari, debet bene præmeditari.—He who would speak well should well consider his subject beforehand.

“Those who wade in unknown waters will be sure to be drowned.”

Qui capit, capitur.—He who would catch is caught.

“Biter bit.”

See “*Captantes capti*.”

Qui capit, ille facit.—He who takes it to himself, he it is who has done the act.

“A guilty conscience needs no accuser.”

“He who feels himself scabby, let him scratch.”

“If the cap fits, wear it.”

See “*Heu! Quam*.”

Qui caret argento, frustrà utitur argumento.—He argues in vain who argues without means."

"Wealth makes worship."

See "*Nemo an.*" "*Tanti quantum.*"

Qui cavet, ne decipiatur, vix cavet cum etiam cavet. PLAUT.
He who tries to protect himself from deception is often cheated, even when most on his guard.

Qui celocem regere nequit, onerariam petit!—He who cannot even manage a yacht asks for a ship of burthen!

"Don't try to run before you can walk."

Qui cum contemptu vitæ invadunt.—Those who attack, though they die in the attempt.

"War to the knife."

Qui cum fortunâ convēnit, dives est.—A contented man is always rich.

"He is rich that is satisfied."

"We lessen our wants by lessening our desires."

See "*Is minimo.*"

Qui Curios simulant, et Bacchanalia vivunt. JUV.—Men who ape the saint and play the sinner.

"They talk like angels but they live like men." JOHNSON.

See "*Fronte politus.*" "*Mel in ore.*"

Qui dedit beneficium, tacēat ; narret qui accēpit. SEN.—Let him who has granted a favour speak not of it; let him who has received one, proclaim it.

“Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.” POPE.

“To John I owed great obligation :
But John unhandsomely thought fit
To publish it to all the nation ;
Sure John and I are more than quit.” PRIOR.

Qui dīgito scalpunt uno caput. JUV.—Those who scratch their hair with one finger. [Fearing to discompose their curls. Dandies.]

Qui e nuce nuclēum esse vult, frangat nucem. PLAUT.—He who would have the kernel must crack the shell.

See “*Dii laboribus.*” “*Nīl sine.*”

Qui facit per altērum, facit per se. LAW MAX.—What a man does by the agency of another is his own act.

Qui fert malis auxilium, post tempus dolet. PHAED.—He who assists the wicked will in time rue it.

“Save a thief from the gallows and he'll be the first shall cut your throat.”

Qui festinat ad divitias, non erit insons.—He who hastens to be rich will not be without fault.

Qui festinus est, pēdibus offendit.—He who hastens too much stumbles and falls.

“A hasty man never wants woe.”

See “*Festina lentè.*” “*Qui nimis.*”

Qui fortiter emungit, elicit sanguinem.—He who blows his nose too hard makes it bleed.

Qui fugit molam, fugit farinam.—Shirk work and you will want bread.

“They must hunger in frost who will not work in heat.”

See “*Dii laboribus.*” “*Nil sine.*”

Qui genus jactat suum, aliēna laudat. SEN.—He who boasts of his pedigree praises that which does not belong to him.

“So yourself be good, a fig for your grandfather.”

See “*Nam genus.*”

*Qui homo matūrè quæsit pecūniam,
Nisi eam matūrè parcat, matūrè esurit.* PLAUT.

He who has in due season become rich, unless he saves in due season, will in due season starve.

“A fat housekeeper makes lean executors.”

“Waste makes want.”

“He who spends more than he should

“Shall not have to spend when he would.”

See “*Festo die.*”

Qui in amorem

Præcipitavit pejus perit quàm si saxo saliât. PLAUT.

He who rushes headlong into love will fare worse than if he had cast himself from a precipice.

"The man who wants his wedding garments to suit him must allow plenty of time for the measure." BULWER.

Marry in haste, repent at leisure."

See "*Fide sed.*" "*Nervi et.*"

Qui invidet, minor est.—He who envies us admits his inferiority.

"Envy will merit as its shade pursue,
But like a shadow, proves the substance true." POPE.

Qui jacet in terrâ, non habet undè cadat.—He who lies on the ground cannot fall.

"He that is down need fear no fall." BUNYAN.

"A dead mouse feels no cold."

"I am not now in fortune's power,
"He that is down can fall no lower." BUTLER.

See "*Nondum incurvum.*" "*Forsan miseros.*"

Qui luxuriösus est, necesse est ut et avārus sit.—Spendthrifts are always of necessity greedy and covetous.

Qui malè agit, odit lucem.—An evil doer abhors the light of day.

"Few love to hear the sins they love to act." SHAKS.

Qui maxime cavet, is sæpe cautior captus est. PLAUT.—He who is most on his guard is often himself taken in.

Qui medicè vivit, misère vivit.—He who lives by medical treatment has but a wretched existence.

Qui multiplicat scientiam, multiplicat dolorem.—He who increases knowledge, increases sorrow.

“In much wisdom is much grief.”

Qui nescit dissimulāre, nescit vivēre.—He who cannot conceal his sentiments, knows not how to live.

“Innocence itself sometimes hath need of a mask.”

“Truth should not always be revealed.”

“Never fight an enemy whilst it is possible to cheat him.”

“Craft against vice I must apply,” SHAKS.

See “*Etiam illud.*” “*Qui simulat.*”

Qui nihil debet, lictores non timet.—He who owes nothing fears not the sheriff's officer.

“Out of debt out of danger.”

“Dreading that climax of all earthly ills,

“The inflammation of his weekly bills.” BYRON.

“Let the galled jade wince ; our withers are unwrung.” SHAKS.

Qui nihil litigat, cælebs est.—Who would avoid all strife, should be a bachelor.

“Wisely, I say, I am a bachelor.” SHAKS.

Qui nimis propèrè, minus prospèrè.

"Most haste, worst speed."

"Discreet stops make speedy journeys."

"Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow." SHAKS.

See "*Da spatium.*" "*Festina lentè.*"

Qui nimium propèrat, serius absolvit.—He who makes too much haste gains his end later.

"Haste makes waste and waste makes want."

See "*Festina lente.*"

Qui nocere potest, et idem prodesse.—One who can do you a deal of good or a deal of harm.

Qui non est hodiè, cras minus aptus erit. MART.—He who is not in readiness to-day, will be less prepared to-morrow.

"Procrastination is the thief of time."

"The man will surely fail, who dares delay,
And lose to-morrow that has lost to-day."

"Our yesterday's to-morrow now is gone,
And still a new to-morrow does come on.
We by to-morrow draw out all our store,
Till the exhausted well can yield no more." COWLEY.

See "*Deliberando.*" "*Dum deliberāmus.*"

Qui non liberè veritatem pronunciat, proditor est veritātis.—
He who does not fully speak the truth is a traitor to it.

Qui non potest quod vult, velle oportet quod potest.—He who cannot do what he wishes, must needs do as he can.

“If the mountain will not go to Mahomet, let Mahomet go to the mountain.”

“Better play at small game than stand out.”

See “*Præstat possidere.*” “*Si bonem.*” “*Ut quimus.*”

Qui non proficit, deficit.—He who does not advance recedes.

See “*Non progrēdi.*”

Qui non vetat peccare cum possit, jubet. SEN.—He invites the commission of a crime who does not forbid it, when it is in his power to do so.

Qui non vult fieri desidiōsus, amet. OVID.—He who would not be indolent, let him fall in love.

Qui parcit virgam, odit filium.—He who spares the rod hates his son.

“Spare the rod, spoil the child.”

“A child may have too much of his mother’s blessing.”

“The devil was so fond of his children that he plucked out their eyes.”

“He that spareth the rod hateth his son, but he that loveth him chasteneth betimes.”

“Love well whip well.”

“Woe to the house where there is no chiding.”

"I must be cruel only to be kind." SHAKS.

"O ye who teach the ingenuous youth of nations—
Holland, France, England, Germany or Spain ;
I pray ye flog them upon all occasions,
It mends their morals—never mind the pain." BYRON.

Qui peccat ebrius, luat sobrius. LAW MAX. He who sins
when drunk will have to atone for it when sober.

Qui petit alta nimis, retrò lapsus ponitur imis.—Who aims
at things beyond his reach, the greater will be his fall.

"The highest branch is not the safest roost."

See "*Ferunt.*" "*Sapius ventis.*"

Qui pingit florem, non pingit floris odorem.—He who paints
the flower cannot paint its fragrance.

Qui prior est tempore, potior est jure. LAW MAX.—He who
is first in time has the prior right.

"First come, first served."

Qui quæ vult dicit, quæ non vult audiet. TER.—He who
says what he likes, must hear what he does not like.

Qui satur est, pleno laudat jejuniâ ventre.—When hunger is
appeased we can preach the merits of fasting.

"The friar preached against stealing when he had a pudding in
his sleeve."

*Qui se committit homīni tutandum imprōbo,
Auxīlia dum requīrit, exitium invēnit.* PHAED.

He who trusts himself for safety to the care of a wicked man, in seeking succour meets with ruin.

See "*Mali viri.*"

Qui seipsum laudat, citò derisōrem invēniet. SYR.—He who sounds his own trumpet will soon find plenty to laugh at him.

"Where vain-glory reigns, folly is prime counsellor."

"Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works." SHAKS.

See "*Proprio laus.*"

*Qui semel aspexit quantum dimissa petītis
Præstent, matūrè redeat, rēpētātque relictā.* HOR.

Let him who has once perceived how much that, which has been discarded, excels that which he has longed for, return at once, and seek again that which he despised.

"He told me once

The saddest thing that can befall the soul,
Is when it loses faith in God and woman,
For he had lost them both. Lost I those gems,
Though the world's throne stood open in my path,
I would go wandering back into my childhood,
Searching for them with tears."

ALEXANDER SMITH.

*Qui semel est læsus fallāci piscis ab hamo,
Omnibus unca cibus æra subesse putat.* OVID.

The fish which has once felt the hook, suspects the crooked metal in every food which offers.

"A dog which has been beaten with a stick is afraid of its shadow."

See "*Empta dolore.*" "*Mæsus timet.*"

Qui semel gustarit canis, a corio nunquam absterrètur.—A dog that has once tasted the flesh cannot be kept from the skin.

Qui semel scurra, nunquam paterfamilias.—Once a buffoon, never a good father of a family.

Qui sentit commodum, sentire debet et onus. LAW MAX.—He who takes the profit ought also to take the labour.

"The sluggard will not plough by reason of the cold; therefore shall he beg in harvest, and have nothing."

See "*Dii laboribus.*" "*In sudore.*"

Qui sibi mali conscii, alios suspicantur.—Those who are conscious of their own iniquity, suspect others.

"Ill-doers, ill-deemers."

"Whose nature is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none." SHAKS.

"Whose own hard dealings teaches them suspect
The thoughts of others." IBID.

See "*Non soles.*"

*Qui simulat verbis, nec corde est fidus amicus,
Tu quoque fac simile, et sic ars deluditur arte.* CATO.

Should any one attempt to deceive you by false expressions, and not be a true friend at heart, act in the same manner, and thus art will defeat art.

[If you would catch a man let him think he is catching you.]

"Deceiving a deceiver is no knavery."

"It is fair and just to cheat the cheater."

"Diamond cut diamond."

See "*Etiam illud.*" "*Qui nescit.*"

Qui sitiunt, silentio bibunt.—They who are thirsty drink in silence.

"Asses that bray most eat least."

"Every time the sheep bleats it loseth a mouthful."

Qui spe aluntur, pendent, non vivunt.—Those who are nourished by hope live ever in suspense, and enjoy not life.

"Hopes delayed hang the heart upon tenter-hooks."

"The heart-sick faintness of the hope delayed!" SCOTT.

See "*Ināni spe.*"

Qui tacet, consentire videtur. LAW MAX.—From his silence a man's consent is inferred.

"Silence gives consent."

Qui tauros stimulant, multi, sed rarus arator.—Many can drive oxen, few can plough.

"Many can pack the cards that cannot play."

See "*Multi pui.*" "*Nim est conitor.*"

Qui tempus præstolatur, tempus ei deest.—He who waits till an opportunity occurs may wait for ever.

"A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds."

See "*Rusticus.*" "*Necessitati.*"

Qui terret, plus ipse timet. CLAUD.—He who seeks to terrify others is more in fear himself.

See "*Canes timidi.*"

Qui timide rogat, docet negare. SEN.—He who asks with timidity invites a refusal.

"He that asketh faintly beggeth a denial."

Qui totum vult, totum perdit.—Want all lose all.

"Grasp no more than thy hand will hold."

"A greedy man God hates."

See "*Camelus.*" "*Certa amittimus.*" "*Duos qui.*"

Qui vult cedere canem, facile invenit fustem.

"He who has a mind to beat a dog will easily find a stick."

Quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est. JUV.—Men who only live to eat.

See "*Fruges.*"

Quibus nec ara, neque fides.—Men who have no religion, no honour.

Quicquid agas, agere pro viribus.—Whatever you undertake let it be proportioned to your powers.

“Learn to creep before you run.”

See “*Paulatim.*”

Quicquid calcaverit hic, rosa fiat! PERS.—May everything he treads upon become a rose!

“You have but fed on the roses, and lain in the lilies of life.”

TENNYSON.

Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi. HOR.—Kings play the fool, and the people suffer for it.

“The pleasures of the mighty are the tears of the poor.”

Quicquid erit, superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est. VIR.
Come what may, all bad fortune is to be conquered by endurance.

“Put a stout heart to a steep hill.”

“Wise men ne'er wail their present woes.” SHAKS.

See “*Levius fit.*” “*Tu ne cede.*”

Quicquid in buccam venerit, loquitur. MART.—He says anything that first comes into his mouth.

Quicquid licet, minus desideratur.—What is permitted us we least desire.

“Possession is the grave of pleasure.”

See “*Nitimur*.”

Quicquid multis peccatur, inultum est. LUC.—A crime in which many are implicated goes unpunished.

“A common blot is held no stain.”

Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis. HOR.—Whatever you advise, be as brief as possible.

Quicquid vult, habere nemo potest. SEN.—No one can have all he desires.

*Quicumque turpi fraude semel innotuit,
Etiam si verum dicit, amittit fidem.* PHAED.

He who has once made himself notorious as utterly unprincipled, is not credited even when he speaks the truth.

“A liar is not believed when he speaks the truth.”

[Fable of boy and wolf.]

See “*Inviso semel*.” “*Semel malus*.”

Quid ad Mercurium?—What has this to do with the matter?

Quid cæco cum specûlo?—What need has a blind man of a looking glass?

“Blind men can judge no colours.”

“What’s the good of a sun-dial in the shade?”

Quid de quoque viro, et cui dicas, sæpe caveto. HOR.—Be cautious as to what you say of men, and to whom you speak it.

“He that speaks without care shall remember with sorrow.”

“Least said is soonest mended.”

“A slip of the foot may soon be recovered; but that of the tongue perhaps never.”

“A bridle for the tongue is a necessary piece of furniture.”

“Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice.” SHAKS.

See “*Audito multa.*” “*Non unquam.*”

Quid dōmīni facient, audent cum talia fures? VIR.—What will their masters not accomplish when low fellows are so presumptuous?

Quid dulcius homīnum genēri a naturā datum est, quàm sui cuique libēri? CIC.—What sweeter gift from nature has fallen to the lot of man than his children?

“Sweet to the father is his first-born’s birth!” BYRON.

Quid enim tentāre nocēbit?—What harm is there in making a trial?

“Nothing venture, nothing have.”

See “*Audentes fortuna.*” “*Necesse est.*”

Quid est dignitas indigno, nisi circūlus aurēus in naribus suis?—What is an exalted position to a low fellow but a golden ring in a swine’s snout?

“As a jewel of gold in a swine’s snout, so is a fair woman that is without discretion.

Quid levius plumā? Pulvis. Quid pulvĕre? Ventus. Quid vento? Mĕrĕtrix. Quid mĕrĕtrīce? Nihil.

What is lighter than a feather? Dust.

What lighter than dust? The wind.

What lighter than the wind? A harlot.

What lighter than a harlot? Nothing.

Quid magis est durum saxo? Quid mollius undā? Dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aquā. OVID.

What is harder than stone?

What more soft than water?

Nevertheless hard though the rock be, it is hollowed by the wave.

See “*Assidua stilla.*” “*Gutta cavat.*”

Quid non possit amor?—What is there that love will not achieve?

“Love grows with obstacles.”

“Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
All men below and saints above;
For love is heaven, and heaven is love.” SCOTT.

See “*Nihil difficile.*”

Quid nostri philosophi? Nonne in his libris. ipsis, quos scribunt de contemnendâ gloriâ, sua nōmina inscribunt? CIC.—How do our philosophers act? Do they not inscribe their signatures to the very essays they write on the propriety of despising glory.

“Desire of glory is the last garment that even wise men put off.”

Quid pro quo.

“Tit for tat.”

See “*Par pari.*”

Quid quæque ferat regio et quid quæque recuset. VIR.—Consider what each soil will bear, and what each refuses.

*Quid quisque vitet, nunquam hōmīni satis
Cautum est in horas.* HOR.

No man ever properly calculates from time to time what it is his duty to avoid.

“That which one most forethets soonest comes to pass.”

Quid sit futurum cras, fuge querere. HÆL.—~~Seek out to~~
 inquire what the morrow will bring with it.

"He is miserable once, who feels it; but ~~wise who feels it~~
 before it comes."

"Never cross a bridge till you come to it."

"The mind flies back with a grand recoil
 From debts not due till to-morrow." HOOD.

"Love and life are for to-day." PRIOR.

"To night, at least, to-night be gay,
 Whatever to-morrow brings." MOORE.

See "*Calamitosus*." "*Carpe diem*."

Quid te exempla juvat spinis de pluribus una? HOR.
 Wherein is the use of getting rid of one thorn out of
 many?

"Or will you think, my friend, your bus'ness done
 When, of a hundred thorns, you pull out one." POPE.

Quid tandem non efficiant manus?—What will not per-
 severance achieve?

See "*Audentes*."

*Quidquid excessit modum
 Pendet instabili loco.* SEN.

Whatsoever has exceeded its proper limit is in an un-
 stable position.

Quiēta non movēre.—Not to disturb that which is at rest.

“Stir not dying embers.”

See “*Malum benè.*” “*Parcendum.*”

Quis custodiet ipsos

Custodes? JUV.

Who’s to look after the keepers?”

Quis enim aut eum diligit, quem metuit, aut eum, a quo se metui putat. CIC.—Who can love the man he fears, or by whom he thinks he is himself feared?

“He that fears you present will hate you absent.”

Quis enim læsos impūnè putāret

Esse deos? LUCAN.

Who will think that the gods can be insulted with impunity?

“The Baal-adorer bows on Sinai’s steep;

Yet there, e’en there, O God, thy thunders sleep.” BYRON.

Quis enim modus adsit amōri?—What limit is there in love?

See “*Amantes amantes.*”

Quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam

Premia si tollas. JUV.

Take away her rewards, and who will ever clasp naked Virtue to his bosom?

“Better sit idle than work for naught.”

"He's an ill cook that cannot lick his own fingers."

"To take ambition from a soldier, is to rob him of his spurs."

"Though fame is smoke,
Its fumes are frankincense to human thought." BYRON.

See "*Dignæ canis.*" "*Honos alit.*" "*Rota.*"

Quis est enim, qui totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collinât. CIC.—Who is there that, shooting all day long, does not sometimes hit the mark?

"Often shooting hits the mark."

See "*Interdum stultus.*"

Quis fallere possit amantem? VIR.—Who can blind a lover's eyes?

Quis famulus amantiſſor domini quàm canis?—By what servant is his master better loved than by his dog?

Quis talia fando

Temporet a lacrymis? VIR.

Who could tell such a story with dry eyes?

Quis tulêrit Gracchos de seditione querentes? JUV.—Fancy the Gracchi complaining of treason!

See "*Clodius.*"

Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? JUV.—Who thinks anything of goitre on the Alps?

Quisquis amat luscā, luscā putat esse venustā.—He who loves a one-eyed girl thinks that one-eyed girls are beautiful.

“He, whose mistress squints, says she ogles.”

“Desire beautifies what is ugly.”

See “*Turpia decipiunt.*”

Quisquis amat ranā, ranā putat esse Diānā.—If a man falls in love with a frog, he thinks his frog a very Diana.

“Love is blind.”

“Fancy passes beauty.”

See *above*.

Quisquis amat, servit; sequitur captivus amatam.—Every lover is a slave: he follows captive at his mistress's heels.

“Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,
And beauty draws us with a single hair.” POPE.

*Quo me, Bacche, rapis tui
Plenum?* HOR.

Whither, O god of wine, art thou hurrying me, whilst
under thy all-powerful influence?

Quo me vertam nescio. TER.—I know not which way to turn.
[I am in a quandary.]

Quo mihi fortūnas, si non concēditur uti? HOR.—What is wealth to me if I cannot enjoy it?

“A man that keeps riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.”

“The gown is hers that wears it; and the world is his who enjoys it.”

See “*Frustrā habet.*” “*Manifesta.*”

*Quo more pyris vesci Cālāber jubet hospes.** HOR.—In the same [hospitable] manner that a Calabrian would press you to eat his pears.

“Thank’ee for nothing.”

Quo moritūre ruis? VIR.—Whither art thou rushing to destruction?

Quo plus habent, eo plus cupiunt.—The more they have, the more they want.

“Greedy fowk hae lang arms.”

“Avarice bursts the bag.”

“Much will always wanting be
To him who much desires.” COWLEY.

See “*Crescit amor.*”

* Pears were so plentiful in Calabria that they were given to pigs.

Quo plus sunt potæ, plus sitiuntur aquæ. OVID.—The more they drink the more they thirst.

“Thirst comes from drinking.”

“Ever drunk, ever dry.”

Quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis ira. OVID.—The more highminded a man is the more easily is his anger appeased.

“The noble mind has no resentments.” SHAKS.

“In taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over, he is superior.”

See “*Infirmi est.*” “*Ne malōrum.*”

Quo quisque peccat, in eo puniētur.—According to the nature of his sin shall a man be punished.

“An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.”

See “*Par pari.*”

Quo quisque stultior, eò magis insolescit.—The greater the fool, the greater his insolence.

“Presumption first blinds a man, and then sets him a running.”

*Quo semel est imbūta recens, servābit odōrem
Testa diu.* HOR.

The cask will long retain the flavour of the wine with which it was first seasoned.

“You may break, you may shatter the vase, as you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.” MOORE.

See “*Cui puer.*” “*Quod nova.*”

Quo tandem pacto deceat majōribus uti. HOR.—How to conduct yourself properly before your superiors.

Quo tenāam vultus mutantem Protēa nodo? HOR.—With what knot shall I bind this Proteus, who is ever shifting his ground?

“ Breaking his oath and resolution, like
A twist of rotten silk.” SHAKS.

See “ *Aliud stans.* ” “ *Versutior.* ”

Quocunque trahunt fata, sequāmur.—Let us go, where fate directs us.

Quod alibi diminūtum, exæquatur alibi.—That which is wanting in some respects, may be made up for in others.

Quod caret alternā requie, durābile non est. OVID.—That, which has not its alternation of rest, will not last long.

“ Double charging will break a cannon.”

See “ *Iocandum.* ” “ *Misce.* ” “ *Stare diu.* ”

Quod certaminibus ortum, ultra metam durat.—Things hatched in discord are not speedily terminated.

Quod cessat ex reditu, frugalitāte suppleātur. PLIN.—Let that which is wanting in income be supplied by economy.

“ Frae saving comes having.”

See “ *Magnum est.* ”

Quod cibus est aliis, aliis est acre venenum.

"What's one man's meat's another man's poison."

"Ill blows the wind that profits nobody." SHAKS.

See "*Nam quod.*" "*Quod suave.*"

Quod contemnitur, sæpe utilissimum est.—That which is despised is often most useful.

"Nought so vile, that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give." SHAKS.

See "*Inest sua.*" "*Rem Carendo.*"

Quod datur ex facili, longum malè nutrit amorem.—Love for those too easily won does not last long."

"But this swift business
I must uneasy make, lest too light winning
Make the prize light. SHAKS.

See "*Magis illa.*"

Quod dedi, datum nollem.—I regret that I have given what I have.

Quod defertur, non aufertur.—That which is deferred is not abandoned.

"Omittance is no quittance." SHAKS.

Quod dubites, ne feceris.—Don't do that of which you doubt the propriety.

Quod est in corde sobrii, est in ore ebrii.—What the sober man has in his heart, the drunkard has on his lips.

"What soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals."

See "*In vino.*" "*Quando tumet.*"

Quod est violentum, non est durābile.—That which is violent never lasts long.

“For violent fires soon burn out themselves.” SHAKS.

See “*Procellæ, quanto.*”

Quod factum est, infectum fieri non potest. TER.

“What’s done can’t be mended.”

Quod latet ignōtum est, ignōti nulla cupīdo. OVID.—What lies concealed is unknown ; there can be no desire for what is not known.

See “*Amissum quod.*”

Quod licet ingrātum est ; quod non licet acrius urit. OVID.
What we can have as a matter of course, is not valued ;
what is denied we eagerly covet.

“Think you if Laura had been Petrarch’s wife
He would have written sonnets all his life ?” BYRON.

See “*Nitimur in.*” “*Quæ venit.*”

Quod nimis misēri volunt, hoc facīlè credunt.—What people in distress most wish for, they most readily believe.

Quod non est opus, asse carum est.—That which we really require not is dear at a farthing.

“A good bargain is a pick-purse.”

“At a great pennyworth pause awhile.”

Quod nova testa capit, inveterata sapit.—The old cask tastes of what the new cask held.

“The child is father of the man.” WORDSWORTH.

See “*Cui puer.*” “*Quo semel.*”

Quod nunc ratio est, impetus ante fuit. OVID.—What is now an act of reason, was but blind impulse.

Quod præstare potes, ne bis promiseris ulli. CATO.—Don’t promise twice what you can do at once.

“He that’s long a giving, knows not how to give.”

See “*Bis dat.*” “*Tardè benefacere.*”

Quod quisque sperat, facile credit.—We easily believe that which we hope for.

“Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought.” SHAKS.

See “*Ferè.*”

Quod rarè cernit oculi lux, cor citò spernit.—What the eye rarely sees, the heart soon despises.

See “*Multas amicitias.*”

Quod rarum carum, vilescit quotidianum.—What is new is esteemed, but what is in every day use ceases to afford interest.

See “*Quo e longinquo.*”

Quod ratio nequirit, sæpe sanavit mora. SEN.—Time hath often cured the wound which reason failed to heal.

“The slow, sweet hours that bring us all things good.”

TENNYSON.

Quod satis est cui contingit, nihil amplius optet. HOR.—He who has enough for his wants should desire nothing more.

See "*Is minimo.*"

Quod scis, nescis.—Keep your own counsel.

"What one knows it is useful sometimes to forget."

"Let not the bottom of your purse or of your mind be seen."

See "*Qui nescit.*"

Quod sibi quis nolit fieri, non inferat ulli.—Do as you would be done unto.

Quod sis, esse velis, nihilque malis. MART.—Wish to be what you are, and wish for no other position.

Quod supra nos, nihil ad nos.—That which is beyond our reach is nothing to us.

"What is too high, that let fly."

Quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amārum.—That which is sweet to some is bitter to others.

"What's sport to you is death to us." [Fable of Boys and Frogs.]

See "*Nam quod.*" "*Quod cibus.*"

Quod tegitur, majus creditur esse malum. MART.—Hidden evils are most dreaded.

"Mystery magnifies danger, as the fog does the sun." COLTON.

See "*Omne ignotum.*"

Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris. PROSP.—Do not unto another that which you would not he should do unto you.

Quod vos jus coget, id voluntate impetret. TER.—What the law will compel you to do, do of your own free will.

“Make a virtue of necessity.”

Quorsum opus amicis, si modo favēat Deus.—We need not friends if Providence smiles on us.

“He that hath the grace of God, hath wealth enough.” SHAKS.

Quos vult, sors datat, et quos vult, sub pēdē tritat.—Fortune enriches or tramples on us at her will.

“Reputation is an idle and most false imposition, oft got without merit, and lost without deserving.” SHAKS.

*Quot capītum vivunt, totidem studiorum
Millia.* HOR.

As many men as there are existing, so many are their different pursuits.

See “*Mores dispāres.*” “*Non omnes eādē.*”

Quot homīnes, tot sententiæ. TER.—As many men, so many opinions.

“And all may think which way their judgments lead ’em. BYRON.

See “*Mores dispāres.*”

*Quot illicis folia,
Quot fluctus insulæ.*

As numerous as the leaves of the oak, or the waves which wash the island.

Quot servi, tot hostes. SEN.—As many servants so many enemies.

Quum adsit via, semitam quæris.—You ask the path when the high road is before your eyes.

See "*Juxta fluvium.*"

Quum infirmi sumus, optimi sumus.—In time of sickness man is ever on his best behaviour.

"When the pirate prays, there is great danger."

See "*Ægrôtat dæmon.*" "*In morbo.*"

Quum licet fugère, ne quære litem.—When you can avoid it, never seek strife.

"Beware

Of entrance to a quarrel." SHAKS.

See "*Felix qui non.*" "*Nescis tu.*"





ADIT usque ad cutem.—He shaves close to the skin.

“He would skin a flint.”

See “*Aquam plorat.*”

Rami correcti rectificantur; trabs minimè.—Branches may be trained; not the trunk.

See “*Obsta.*”

Ranæ aquam.—Would you take water to the frog?

See “*Athēnas noctuas.*”

Ranārum more bibere.—To drink like frogs.

Rancidūlum quiddam balbā de nare locūtus. PERS.—Snuffling through his nose some stale joke.

Rara est adè concordia formæ

Atque pudiciæ. JUV.

Rare is the union of beauty and modesty.

“If half thy outward graces had been placed
About the thoughts and counsels of thy heart.” SHAKS.

*Rarò antecēdentem scelestum
Desēruit pede pœna claudò.* HOR.

Get what start the sinner may, Retribution, for all her
lame leg, never quits his track.

“Limping justice ne’er will fail
To hunt out the longest trail.”

See “*Habet deus.*”

Rarò vaga virgo pudīca est.—A gadding girl is rarely coy.
Rarum carum.—Scarce things are prized.

“New things are most looked at.”

See “*Est natura.*” “*Quæ e longinquo.*”

Re opītulandum, non verbis.—Help by actions, not by words.

“Many words will not fill a bushel.”

“Words butter no parsnips.”

“Words are but sands; ’tis money buys lands.”

See “*Destināta tantum.*” “*Ne verbis.*”

Rebus non me trado, sed commōdo. SEN.—I do not sacrifice,
but lend myself to business.

“Don’t make a toil of a pleasure.”

Reddīte cuique suum.—Give to each man that which is his
due.

See “*Suum cuique.*”

Redīre, cum perit, nescit pudor. SEN.—When modesty has
once perished, it will never revive.

“And Modesty, who, when she goes,
Is gone for ever.” W. S. LANDOR.

Refricāre cicātrīcem.—To re-open a wound.

See "*Malum bene.*"

Regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere lapsis. OVID.—It is a kingly act to help the fallen.

"The monarch drank that happy hour
The sweetest, noblest draught of power." SCOTT.

"The peasants thanked her with their tears,
When food and clothes were given ;
'This is a joy,' the lady said,
'Saints cannot taste in heaven.'" A. SMITH.

Relāta rēfēro.—I simply state what I have heard.

"I tell the tale as it was told to me." BYRON.

Religētem esse oportet, religiōsum nefas. GELL.—A man should be religious, not superstitious.

Religō docenda, non coercenda.—Religion must be taught, not forced.

"Fire and faggot are but sad reformers."

Religō pēpērit scelerōsa atque impia facta. LUCR.—Religious questions have often led to wicked and impious actions.

"Christians have burned each other, quite persuaded
That all the Apostles would have done as they did." BYRON.

See "*Tantum religio.*"

Rem acu tētīgisti.—You have hit the point exactly.

"You have hit the nail on the head."

Rem carendo, non fruendo, cognoscimus.—We learn the value of things more in their loss than in their enjoyment.

"The worth of a thing is best known by the want."

See "*Bonum, magis.*" "*Nostra intelligimus.*" "*Quod contemnitur.*"

Rem facias; rem,

Si possis, rectè; si non, quocunque modo rem. HOR.

Get money; by just means, if you can; if not, still get money.

"Get wealth and power, if possible with grace,
If not, by any means, get wealth and place." POPE.

See "*Querenda.*"

Remis velisque.—With oars and sails.

"Tooth and nail."

Repentè, tanquam procella.—Suddenly as a storm.

"Just then, as by the tumult riven,
Poured down at once the lowering heaven." SCOTT.

Res ad restim rediit.—It is all over: I may as well go and hang myself.

Res ad triarios rediit.—The reserve are engaged.

"Up, guards, and at 'em."

Res adversæ consilium adimunt. TAC.—Adversity deprives us of our judgment.

"Our wisdom is no less at Fortune's mercy than our wealth."

Res age; tutus eris. OVID.—Occupy yourself, and you will be out of harm's way.

“Constant occupation prevents temptation.”

See “*Dæmon te.*” “*Facito aliquid.*” “*Nihil agendo.*”

Res angusta domi.—Straitened circumstances.

“Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.” GRAY.

Res in cardine est.—The matter is under consideration.

Res non parva labore, sed relicta.—Wealth not acquired by our own labours, but inherited.

“He comes to the world, as a gentleman comes
To a lodging ready furnished.” HOOD.

Res satis est nota, plus fætent stercora mota.—It's a well-known fact, dirt stinks more when stirred.

“Let that flea stick in the wa', when the dirt's dry, it'll rub out.”
SCOTT.

Respice finem.—Keep your eye upon the goal.

Rete non tenditur accipitri neque milvio. TER.—The net is not spread for the hawk or the kite.

“Sue a beggar and get a louse.”

Rex aut asinus!—A king or a donkey.

See “*Aut Cæsar.*”

Rex eris, si rectè facies.—If your conduct be noble, you will be a king.

“Howe'er it be, it seems to me,
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.” TENNYSON.

Ride, si sapiſ. MART.—Be cheerful, if you are wiſe.

“Let me play the fool;
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.” SHAKS.

See “*It̄erum precor.*”

Ridentem dīcēre verum

Quid vetat? HOR.

What prevents a man’s ſpeaking good ſenſe with a ſmile on his face?

“But may not truth in laughing guiſe be dreſſed?”

“There is mony a true tale tauld in jeſt.”

Ridentibus arrīde.—Laugh with thoſe that laugh.

Ridētur, chordā qui ſemper oberrat eādem. HOR.—He makes himſelf ridiculous who is for ever repeating the ſame miſtake.

Ridicūlum acri

Fortius ac melius magnas plerumque ſecat res. HOR.

Ridicule often cuts the knot, where ſeverity fails.

Riſu emorīri.—To die of laughing.

“Laughter holding both his ſides.” MILTON.

Riſu inepto res ineptior nulla eſt. MART.—Nothing is more ill-timed than an ill-timed laugh.

Riſum teneātis amici? HOR.—Can you reſtrain your laughter, my friends?

Risus abundat in ore stultorum.—Laughter abounds in the mouths of fools.

“The more fools, the more laughter.”

“And gentle Dulness ever loves a joke.” POPE.

See “*Per risum.*”

Risus profundior lachrymas parit.—The excess of mirth leads to tears.

“They laugh till they cry.”

“Joy surfeited turns to sorrow.”

Rixātor de lanā caprinā.—One who would quarrel about goats’ wool.

[A most captious person.]

“To quarrel with his little finger.”

Rōbōri prudentia præstat.—Prudence availeth more than strength.

“Zeal without knowledge is the sister of folly.”

See “*Vis consilii.*”

Romæ Tibur amem ventōsus, Tibūre Romam. HOR.—At Rome I love Tibur; then, like a weathercock, at Tibur Rome.

Romānus sedendo vincit.—The Roman conquered by delay.

[Fabius Cunctator.]

“Prudent pauses forward business.”

See “*Mora omnis.*” “*Velocem tardus.*”

Rosam cum anēmōnā confers.—You are comparing a rose to an anemone.

Rosam, quæ præterit, ne quærās itërum.—Seek not the rose which is once lost.

See “*De re amissâ.*” “*Non luctu.*”

Rota plaustrî malè uncta stridet.—A wheel not greased will creak.

[Those who are not properly paid will not work without grumbling.]

“The sweat of industry would dry and die,
But for the end it works to.” SHAKS.

See “*Digna canis.*” “*Quis enim.*”

Rudens omnis disruptus.—Every sheet has parted.

[Every hope has vanished.]

Rûri sibi quisque mētīt.—Every man for himself.

Rusticus expectat, dum deflûat amnis. HOR.—The clown waits for the river to run itself dry.

[Crossing Cheapside.]





SÆPE caput scābēret, vīvos et rōdēret unguēs.

HOR.—He will often have to scratch his head,
and bite his nails to the quick.

[To succeed he will have to puzzle his brains and work hard.]

See "*Dii laboribus.*"

Sæpe est sub sordīdo palliolo sapientia. CIC.—Wisdom often
exists under a shabby coat.

"A pearl may in a toad's head dwell,
And may be found too in an oyster shell." BUNYAN.

Sæpe in conjugīis fit noxia, cum nīmia est dos. AUSON.—It
often happens, that misery will follow a marriage when
the dowry is too large.

"A great dowry, a bed full of brambles."

Sæpe in magistrum scēlēra rēdiērunt sua. SEN.—Crime oft
recoils upon the author's head.

"Revenge and wrong bring forth their kind ;
The foul cubs like their parents are." SHELLEY.

"To the teacher

Is every instruction, with its being taught, return
To make the teacher." SHAKS.

See "Instruction." — *De pueris.*"

Sapientia non in malis moribus. PHAED.—Those who
put the instruction of others often perish in the attempt.

See "De pueris."

Sapientia non in malis moribus habet. OVID.—The
silent countenance often speaks with expressive elo-
quence.

"Her very silence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her." SHAKS.

See "De pueris."

Sapientia non in malis moribus habet. OVID.—A bitter drug
oft brings relief.

"Bitter pills may have wholesome effects."

See "Pueri." — *Tribulatio.*"

Sæpe viâ obliquâ præstat, quàm tendere recta.—It is often
better to go by a circuitous than by a direct path.

"The furthest way about is the nearest way home."

Sæpius opinione quàm re laborāmus. SEN.—We suffer more
in imagination than in reality.

*Sæpius ventis agitātur ingens
Pinus, et celsæ graviōre casu
Dēcidunt turres.* HOR.

The lofty pine is most easily brought low by the force of the wind, and the higher the tower the greater the fall thereof.

“The higher flood hath always the lower ebb.”

See “*Qui petit.*”

Sævis inter se convēnit ursis. JUV.—Savage bears agree with one another.

“Bear won’t bite bear.”

See “*Parcit cognatis.*”

Sale nihil utilius.—There is nothing more telling than wit.

Salus, ubi multi consiliārii. COKE.—Where there are many counsellors there is safety.

Sapiens nihil facit invītus. CIC.—A wise man does nothing by constraint.

“What! upon compulsion? No!” SHAKS.

Sapientem pascēre barbam. HOR.—To grow a philosopher’s beard.

Sapientes tyrānni sapientium congressu.—Kings learn wisdom from associating with wise men.

Sapientia in exitu canitur.—The test of merit is success.

“At the end of the game you’ll see who’s the winner.”

• See “*Exitus acta.*” “*Finis corōnat.*”

Sardonius risus. *—A sardonic laugh.

[An unnatural laugh.]

Sat citò, si sat tutò.—Quick enough, if safe enough.

“Bustle is not industry.”

See “*Festina*.”

Satiētas ferociam parit.—Full feasting breeds ferocity.

“Then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine.” MILTON.

Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. SALL. —Eloquence enough, but little wisdom.

Satis est, quod sufficit.—That which satisfies is enough.

“Enough is as good as a feast.”

See “*Is minimo*.”

Satis in ipsâ conscientiâ pulcherrîmi facti fructus est. CIC.

There is sufficient reward in the mere consciousness of a good action.

“Virtue is its own reward.”

Satis superque.—Enough and to spare.

Satius est inîitiis mederi, quàm fine.—Early, not late remedies are the most effective.

“Prevention is better than cure.”

See “*Principiis obsta*.”

* *Sardōa herba*. An herb like smallage growing in Sardinia, which being bitten, causes great laughing and grinning, and afterwards death.

Satius est recurrere quàm malè currere.—It is better to turn back than to persevere in an evil course.

Satius fugere quàm malè manere.—It is better to fly than to remain in disgrace.

“Better a fair pair of heels than a halter.”

Saxum volūtum non obducitur musco.

“A rolling stone gathers no moss.”

“Three removes are as bad as a fire.”

See “*Planta quæ.*”

Scārābæus citius faciet mel.—Sooner will a beetle make honey.

Scēlère velandum est scelus. SEN.—Crime requires further crime to conceal it.

“Things bad begun make strong themselves by ill.” SHAKS.

*Scīlīcet ut fulvum spectātur in ignibus aurum,
Tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides.* OVID.

As the yellow gold is tried in the fire, so is sincerity tested in adversity.

Scīlīcet uxōrem cum dote, fidemque, et amīcos,

Et genus, et formam regīna pecunia donat. HOR.

For well-dowered wife, credit, friends, birth and beauty,
all-powerful money gives them all.

Scindere glaciem.—To break the ice.

Scintilla etiam exigua in tēnēbris micat.—Even the smallest spark shines brightly in darkness.

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter. PERS.

Your knowing a thing is nothing, unless another knows you know it.

See "*Paulum sepulta.*"

Scribatur portis, mēretrix est jānua mortis.—Let it be well recorded that a harlot is a gate which leads to death.

"One of Satan's shepherdesses caught
And meant to stamp him with her master's mark." TENNYSON.

See "*Vina Venusque.*"

Scribendi cācoēthes. JUV.—The itch of scribbling.

"Let him be kept from paper, pen, and ink ;
So may he cease to write, and learn to think." PRIOR.

Scribendo discēs scribēre.—By writing you learn to write.

"By working in the smithy one becomes a smith."

See "*Doctrina.*" "*Fabricando.*"

Scribimus indocti doctique. HOR.—Learned or unlearned we all must be scribbling.

"'Tis pleasant sure, to see one's name in print ;
A book's a book, although there's nothing in 't." BYRON.

See "*Tenet insanābile.*"

Scriptōrum chorus omnis amat nemus, et fugit urbes. HOR.

The whole race of scribblers flies from the town and yearns for country life.

Scruta laudat scrutarius.—A dealer in rubbish sounds the praises of rubbish.

“Let every man praise the bridge he goes over.”

Secrète amicos admōne, laudā palam. SYR.—Admonish your friends in private; praise them in public.

Securus abi. JUV.—You may safely leave that matter to take care of itself.

*Sed mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
In vento et rapidā scribere oportet aquā.* OVID.

What a lady says to an eager lover he may write in the wind, or in running water.

“She can change her
Mind like the wind: whatever she has said
Or done, is light to what she'll say or do.” BYRON.

*Sed quān̄m continuis et quantis longa senectus
Plena malis!* JUV.

But with what incessant and grievous ills is old age surrounded!

“For the air of youth,
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry
To weigh thy spirits down, and last consume
The balm of life.” MILTON.

*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures.
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.* HOR.

What we hear strikes the mind with less force than what we see.

"Seeing is believing."

See "*Longum est.*" "*Præcepta.*"

Semel in omni vitâ cuique arridet fortuna.—Once in each man's life fortune smiles.

"Men at some time are masters of their fates." SHAKS.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune :
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries." SHAKS.

Semel insanivimus omnes.—We have all been fools in our time.

Semel malus, semper præsumitur esse malus.—Those who are once found to be bad are presumed to be so for ever.

"Give a dog an ill name, and you may as well hang him."

See "*Ad calamitatem.*" "*Inviso semel.*"

Semper avârus eget. HOR.—The miser is ever in want.

"He wants for ever, who would more acquire."

See "*Crescit amor.*" "*Multa petentibus.*"

Semper bonus homo tiro est. MART.—A novice always behaves with propriety.

"New brooms sweep clean."

Semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne repōnam? JUV.—

Am I always to be a mere listener? Shall I never reply?

Semper assidet grācūlus grācūlo.—Jackdaw always perches by jackdaw.

See "*Asīnus asino.*" "*Similes simili.*"

Semper tibi pendeat hamus;

Quo minime credis gurgite piscis erit. OVID.

Always keep your hook in the water: where you least expect one, the fish will be found.

Senecta leōnis pręstantior hinnulōrum juvena.—An old lion is better than a young ass.

Senem juvenus pigra mendicum creat.—An idle youth becomes in age a beggar.

"An idle youth, a needy age."

Senex psittacus negligit fērulam.—The old parrot does not mind the stick.

"An old dog will learn no tricks."

"There is no fool like an old fool."

Senilis stultitia, quę deliratio appellari solet, senum levium est, non omnium. CIC.—That folly of old age which is called dotage is peculiar to silly old men, not to age itself.

Sensim amor sensus occūpat.—Love steals on us imperceptibly.

Sensim, sine sensu, ætas senescit. CIC.—Slowly and imperceptibly old age comes creeping on.

“While I plan, and plan, my hair
Is gray before I know it.” TENNYSON.

See “*Tempora labuntur.*”

Senum consilia juvènum lanceæ.—The warnings of age are the weapons of youth.

Sepes calcātur, quā proutor esse putātur.—The hedge is trodden down where it seems to lean.

[*Viz.*, at its weakest point.]

Septem horas dormisse sat est juvènique senique.—Seven hours of sleep is enough for the young and the aged.

Sepulcri

Immémor struis domos. HOR.

Forgetful of thy tomb thou buildest houses.

“Shows that we build, when we should but entomb us.” BYRON.

Sequentem fugit, fugientem sequitur.—It flies at our approach but follows us as we retire. [A Shadow, Glory, or Love.]

“Follow Love and it will flee,
Flee love and it will follow thee.”

Sequitur fortunæ lūmīna vulgus. OVID.—The vulgar follow Fortune's glances.

Sequitur sua pœna nocentem.—Punishment awaits crime.

“The gallows will have its own at last.”

See “*Culpam pœna.*”

Sequitur ver hyemem.—Spring succeeds to winter.

See “*Nondum incurvam !*”

Sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis. VIR.—He follows his father, but with shorter strides.

Sera in fundo parsimonia. SEN.—Saving comes too late when you get to the bottom.

“Tis too late to spare,

When the bottom is bare.”

Sera nunquam est ad bonos mores via. SEN.—The way to good conduct is never too late.

“Tis never too late to mend.”

Serenitati nubem inducit.—He throws a cloud over happiness.

[A kill-joy ; a mar-feast.]

Sermōnes blandi non radunt ora loquentis.—Soft speeches injure not the mouth of the speaker.

“Soft words scald not the tongue.”

See “*Frangitur ira.*” “*Ignis non.*”

Sermōnis prolixitas fastidiōsa.—A lengthy sermon is intolerable.

Serò clypeum post vulnera sumo. OVID.—Too late do I take up the shield after the wound.

“Every ditch is full of your after-wits.”

See “*Scrum est.*”

Serò dat, qui roganti dat.—He gives too late who waits to be asked.

“Love sought is good, but given unsought is better.” SHAKS.

Serò venientibus ossa.—The bones for those who come late!

“First come first served.”

“The late comer is ill lodged.”

See “*Ante molam.*”

Scrum est cavendi tempus in mediis malis. SEN.—Caution comes too late when we are in the midst of evils.

“When his head is broken he puts on his helmet.”

See “*Machinas post.*” “*Post bellum.*” “*Sero clypeum.*”

Serva modum.

“Keep within compass.”

Servus servo præstat, dominus domino.—Servants differ as their masters.

Si albus capillus hic videtur, neutiquam ingenio est senex.—What though his hair be gray, his mind is no less vigorous than ever.

“The silver livery of advised age.” SHAKS.

Si ad natūram vivas, nunquam eris pauper; si ad opinionem, nunquam dives. SEN.—If you live according to the requirements of nature, you will never be in want; if according to the fashions of the world you will never be rich.

*Si bene barbātum faceret sua barba beātum,
Nullus in hoc circo queat esse beātiō hircō.*

If being well bearded brings happiness, a he-goat must be happier than any of us.

Si bovem non possis asinum agas.—If you cannot drive an ox, drive a donkey.

“If thou hast not a capon, feed on an onion.”

See “*Qui non potest.*”

Si caput dolet, omnia membra languent.—If the head aches all the members of the body suffer.

Si curam curas, pariet tibi curia curas.—If you care for the court, the court will bring cares for you.

“Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.” SHAKS.

“A crown

Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns.” MILTON.

See “*Beatus ille.*” “*Nec otia.*” “*Non enim.*”

Si damnōsa senem juvat alea, ludit et hæres. JUV.—If the destructive dice-box has pleasures for the father, the son will be a gambler.

“Gambling sire, gambling son.”

“If gaming does an aged sire entice,

Then my young master swiftly learns the vice.” DRYDEN.

Si fortūna juvat, cavēto tolli ;

Si fortūna tonat, cavēto mergi. . AUSON.

Be not arrogant when fortune smiles, or dejected when she frowns.

Si juxta claudum habites, subclaudicāre discēs.—Live near a lame man, and you will soon learn to limp.

“Who keeps company with a wolf will learn to howl.”

“He who goes to the mill gets befloured.”

“Harm watch, harm catch.”

See “*Corrumpunt.*” “*Dum spectant.*” “*Grege totus.*”

Si leonīna pellis non satis est, assuenda vulpina.—If the lion’s skin falls short, piece it out with that of the fox.

“Policy goes beyond strength.”

See “*Ars compensābit.*” “*Dolus an.*”

Si non adsint carnes, tarīcho contentos esse oportet.—If flesh is not to be had, fish must content us.

“Half a loaf is better than no bread.”

Si possis, suaviter ; si non, quocunque modo.—Quietly, if you can ; if not, by any means.

Si qua, metu dempto, casta est, ea denique casta est.

Quæ, quia non licet, non facit, illa facit. OVID.

She only is chaste, who is chaste where there is no danger of detection : she who does not, because she may not, does.

*Si quâ sede sedes, et sit tibi commôda sedes,
Illâ sede sede, nec ab illâ, sede recède.*

If you sit on a seat, and that seat is a comfortable seat,
sit on that seat, and do not leave that seat.

"Who is well seated, let him not budge."

"Striving to better, oft we mar what's well." SHAKS.

*Si quid dictum est per jocum,
Non æquum est id te serio prævortier.* PLAUT.

It is not fair to treat as serious that which is only said in
joke.

*Si quid juves, plumâ levior gratia : si quid offendas, plumbeas
iras gerunt.* PLAUT.—Give assistance, and receive
thanks lighter than a feather : injure a man, and his
wrath will be like lead.

"Eaten bread is soon forgotten."

"Men's evil manners live in brass ; their virtues
We write in water." SHAKS.

See "*Cui placet.*" "*Quàm citò.*"

Si quis dat mannos, ne quære in dentibus annos.

"Look not a gift horse in the mouth."

Si Romæ fuëris, Romāno vivito more. ST. AMBROSE.

When you are at Rome, live as Romans live.

"It is hard to live in Rome and strive against the Pope."

Si stimulos pugnis cædis, manus plus dolet.—If you strike a goad with your fist, your hand will suffer most.

“Who spits against the wind spits in his own face.”

See “*Nunquam direxit.*”

Si succiderit, de genu pugnat. SEN.

“If his legs fail him, he fights on his knees.”

“His fore feet though you sever, his grip he'll make good.”

PUNCH.

Si tibi amicum, nec mihi inimicum.—If it pleases you, it does not displease me.

*Si tibi deficiant mēdici, medici tibi fiant
Hæc tria; mens læta, requies, moderata diæta.*

If doctors fail thee, be these three thy doctors—Rest, cheerfulness, and moderate diet.

“The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.”

Si tibi machæra est, et nobis vœruina est domi. PLAUT.—If you have a sword, we have a toasting-fork at home.

“Two can play at that game.”

Si vinum postulet, pugnos illi dato.—If he should ask for wine, box his ears.

Si vis pacem, para bellum.—If you desire peace, be ever prepared for war.

“Arms carry peace.”

See “*Paritur.*”

Si vultur es, expecta cadāver.—If you would resemble the vulture, look out for a carcase.

[Wait for dead men's shoes.]

Sibi malum repērit.—He is his own enemy.

Sibi nequam, cui bonus?—To whom is he any good, if he is no good to himself?

Sibi non cavēre, et aliis consiliū dare, stultum est. PHAED.
To counsel others, and to disregard one's own safety, is folly.

See "*Nequicquam sapit.*"

Sibi parat malum, qui altēri parat.—He prepares evil for himself who plots mischief for others.

"Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot
That it doth singe yourself." SHAKS.

See "*Captantes capti.*"

Sibi quisque peccat.—Every man's sin falls on his own head.

"Curses, like chickens, always come home to roost."

See "*Sæpe in.*" "*Nostris ipsōrum.*"

Sibi uni fortunam debet.—He is the architect of his own fortunes.

"The mould of a man's fortune is in his own hands." BACON.

Sic cum inferiōre vivas, quemadmodum tecum superiōrem velis vivēre. SEN.—So live with an inferior as you would wish a superior to live with you.

Sic est ad pugnae partes, re peractâ, veniendum.—When the battle is over you make your appearance.

See "*Machinas post.*" "*Post bellum.*"

*Sic omnia fatis
In pejus ruere.* VIR.

All things deteriorate in time.

Sic presentibus utaris voluptatibus, ut futuris non nocëas.
SEN.—So enjoy the pleasures of the hour as not to spoil those that are to follow."

"Reckless youth makes rueful age."

See "*Festo die.*"

*Sic reus ille ferè est, de quo victoria lucro
Esse potest: inòpis vindice facta carent.* OVID.

Bring a lawsuit against a man who can pay; the poor man's acts are not worth the expence.

"Sue a beggar and get a louse."

*Sic timet insidias, qui scit se ferre viator,
Cur timeat; tutum carpit inānis iter.* OVID.

A wealthy traveller fears an ambush, while one with empty pockets journeys on in safety.

See "*Cantabit.*"

Sic transit gloria mundi.—So ends all earthly glory.

"All that's bright must fade." MOORE.

Sic utēre tuo, ut aliēno non lēdas. COKE.—So use your own property as not to injure that of another.

Sidēra cœlo addēre.—To add stars to the firmament.

See "*Athēnas noctuas.*"

Silentii tutum præmium.—The reward of silence is certain.

"Never was a mewling cat a good mouser."

See "*Audito multa.*"

Simia non capitur laqueo.—A monkey is not to be caught in a trap.

Sīmīa, quān similis, turpissīma bestia, nobis!—How much do we resemble that filthy brute the ape!

"Do chattering monkeys mimic men,
Or we, turned apes, out-monkey them?"

Sīmīa sīmīa est, etiamsi aurēa gestet insignīa.—An ape is an ape, though decked with gold.

"An ape's an ape, a varlet's a varlet,
Though they be clad in silk or scarlet."

See "*In vestimentis.*" "*Licet superbus.*" "*Nihil fortunāto.*"

Simul et dictum et factum.

"No sooner said than done."

Simul et jucunda et idōnea dicere. HOR.—To say that which is instructive and also pleasing.

Simulatio amoris peior odio est.—Feigned love is worse than hatred.

“God keep me from false friends!” SHAKS.

*Similes aliorum respice casus,
Milius ista feres.* OVID.

Consider the misfortunes of others, and you will be the better able to bear your own.

“When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our miseries our foes.” SHAKS.

Similes simili gaudent.—Like likes like.

“Like will to like, as the devil said to the collier.”

See “*Æqualls æqualem.*”

Sincrum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis, acescit. HOR.—

Unless the vessel be pure, everything which is poured into it will turn sour.

Sine Cérère et Baccho friget Venus.—Love would soon perish, unless nourished by Ceres and Bacchus.

“When Want comes in at the door, Love flies out at the window.”

“Some good lessons
Are also learnt from Ceres and from Bacchus,
Without whom Venus will not long attack us.” BYRON.

Sine ope divinâ nihil valēmus.—Without divine assistance we can achieve nothing.

“Man proposes, God disposes.”

Sine ore loquens, dominātum in animum exercet.—Speaking, though speechless, it exercises dominion over the mind.

[The power of music.]

Sine pennis volāre haud facīle est. PLAUT.—It is difficult to fly without wings.

See "*Haud facīle.*"

Sint sales sine vilitāte.—Never descend to vulgarity even in joking.

"Immodest words admit of no defence,

For want of decency is want of sense." ROSCOMMON.

See "*Ludite sed.*" "*Nimium risus.*"

Sirēnibus ad persuadendum aptior.—More persuasive than the Syrens.

Solāmen miseris socios habuisse doloris.—It is a solace to the miserable to have a companion in their grief.

"Two in distress makes sorrow the less."

See "*Commune naufragium.*"

Solem adjuvāre facibus.—To help the sun by torches.

See "*Ebur.*" "*Lucernam adhibes.*"

Solent mendāces luere pœnas malēficii. PHÆD.—Liars pay the penalty of their own misdeeds.

"Falsehood, like a nettle, stings those who meddle with it."

Soli lumen inferre.—To add light to the sun.

"With taper-light

To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish." SHAKS.

See "*Athenas.*"

Solitūdīnem faciunt, pacem appellant. TAC.—They make a desert and they call it peace.

“He makes a solitude, and calls it peace.” BYRON.

Somnus suprā modum prodest.—Sleep is all important.

Sonus excitat omnis. VIR.—Every sound alarms.

[A guilty conscience.]

“Whence is that knocking?

How is't with me, when every noise appals me?” SHAKS.

See “*Hi sunt.*”

Spargere voces

In vulgum ambiguas. VIR.

To whisper insidious accusations in the ear of the mob.

Species virtutibus similis—Outward appearances assuming the form of virtues.

“Oh what a goodly outside falsehood hath!” SHAKS.

See “*Habent insidias.*”

Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ. OVID.—They come to see and be seen.

Spectemur agendo.—Let us be judged of by our actions.

See “*Ne verba.*”

Spem pretio non emo. TER.—I give not gold for mere expectations.

Spem vultu simulat, premit altum corde dolorem.—He assumes a cheerful countenance suppressing the grief which weighs heavily on his heart.

Sperant omnes, quæ cupiunt nimis.—However extravagant men's desires, they hope to see them gratified.

*Spes bona dat vires, ânimum quoque spes bona firmat,
Vivere spe vidi, qui möritûrus erat.*

Hope gives strength and courage, and saves an otherwise dying man from his grave.

“Hope springs eternal in the human breast,
Man never is, but always to be blest.” POPE.

Spes est vigilantis somnium. COKE.—Hope is a waking dream.

“A man he seems of cheerful yesterdays,
And confident to-morrows.” WORDSWORTH.

Spes servat afflictos.—Hope supports men in distress.

“And sanguine hope through every storm of life,
Shoots her bright beams, and calms the internal strife.”

KIRKE WHITE.

Spes sola hominem in miseriis solatur.—Hope is our only comfort in adversity.

“The miserable have no other medicine,
But only hope.” SHAKS.

Sphingis ænigmata dissolvit.—He unravels the enigmas of the Sphinx.

Spiritus promptus, caro autem infirma.—The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.

Splendide mendax. HOR.—Gloriously false.

[Like Rahab.]

Spretâ conscientiâ.—Deaf to the voice of conscience.

Stantis convicia mandræ. JUV.—The abuse of cabmen in a block.

Stare diu nescit, quod non aliquando quiescit.—Nothing can exist long without occasional rest.

See "*Jocandum.*" "*Otia corpus.*"

Stat magni nōmīnis umbra. LUCAN.—He stands the shadow of a mighty name.

Statuâ taciturnior.—More silent than a statue.

Status, quo ante bellum.—The position in which we were before the war.

Stemmâta quid faciunt? JUV.—Of what avail are pedigrees?

"Great birth is a very poor dish at table."

See "*Nam genus.*" "*Nobilitas sine.*"

Stērilem fundum ne colas.—Cultivate not a barren soil.

Strangūlat inclusus dolor atque exæstuat intus. OVID.—
Concealed sorrow bursts the heart, and rages within us as an internal fire.

"He is miserable indeed that must lock up his miseries."

See "*Illa dolet.*" "*Magis exūrunt.*"

Stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos. Juv.—Drooping along the ground the vine misses its widowed elm.

Studiōrum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias.—A dissimilarity of pursuits dissolves friendship.

Studium generat studium, ignavia ignaviam.—Study invites study, idleness produces idleness.

Stulta maritali jam porrigit ora capistro. Juv.—He deliberately thrusts his silly head into the matrimonial halter.

“Marriage is a feast where the grace is sometimes better than the dinner.” COLTON.

See “*Libero lecto.*”

Stulti est compedes licet aureas amāre.—’Tis folly to love fetters, though they be of gold.

“Lean liberty is better than fat slavery.”

“Fetters of gold are still fetters, and silken cords pinch.”

Stultitia est venātum ducere invitos canes. PLAUT.—It is sheer folly to take unwilling hounds to the chase.

Stultitiam patiuntur opes. HOR.—He can afford to be a fool.

Stultitiam simulare in loco, sapientia summa est.—’Tis wisdom sometimes to seem a fool.

See “*Qui nescit.*”

Stultōrum adjumenta, nocūmenta.—The assistance of fools only brings injury.

Stultum est in luctu capillum sibi evellere, quasi calvitio mœror levetur. CIC.—It is sheer folly to tear the hair in grief, as if sorrow could be cured by baldness.

Stultum est timere, quod vitari non potest. SYR.—It is folly to fear what cannot be avoided.

See "*Levius fit.*"

*Stultus, ab oblîquo qui cùm discedere possit,
Pugnat inadversas ire natâtor aquas.* OVID.

He is a foolish swimmer who swims against the stream,
when he might take the current sideways.

See "*Contra torrentem.*"

Stultus labor est ineptiarum. MART.—It is folly to waste
labour about trifles.

Stultus, qui, patre occiso, liberos relinquat.—He is a fool who
spares the children after having killed the father.

Stultus stulta loquitur.—A fool talks of folly.

"A fool's speech is a bubble of air."

See "*Inanium.*"

Stylo ferreo scribit.—He writes with an iron pen.

[That which he writes will not be easily altered.]

Sua cuique deus fit dira cupido. VIR.—Every man makes a
god of his own desire.

"Every man hath his hobby-horse."

Sua cuique rei tempestivitas.—There is a season for all things.

Sua cuique voluptas.—Each man has his peculiar hobby.

Sua munera mittit cum hamo.—His presents conceal a baited hook.

“Set a sprat to catch a mackerel.”

Suadeo, quod ipse factururus essem.—I am recommending you to do what I should do myself.

Suadetque licentia luxum. CLAUD.—Liberty begets license.

“Give him an inch, he'll take an ell.”

Suam quisque homo rem meminit.—Every man looks well after his own interests.

“Every cock scratches towards himself.”

See “*Heus ! proximus.*”

Suave, mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis,

Sterrâ magnum alterius spectare laborem. LUCR.

'Tis pleasant to stand on shore and watch others labouring in a stormy sea.

Suave me suffocat.—He suffocates me with kindness.

“Even too much praise is a burden.”

See “*Mel satietatem.*”

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.—Gently but firmly.

Sub aliēnā arbōre fructum.—Enjoying the fruits of the labour of others.

See "*Ego apros.*"

*Sub nutrīce puēlla velut si ludēret infans,
Quod cupidē petiit, matūrē plena reliquit.* HOR.

As with a little girl playing with her nurse, the toy which she eagerly sought she soon tires of and discards.

Sub oculis posita negligimus, proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectamur. PLIN.—We neglect those things which are under our very eyes, and heedless of things within our grasp, pursue those which are afar off.

"A shoemaker's wife and a smith's mare are always the worst shod."

"Abroad to see wonders the traveller goes,
And neglects the fine things which lie under his nose."

Sub omni lapide scorpius dormit.—Every stone conceals a lurking scorpion.

See "*Incēdis per.*" "*Latet anguis.*"

Sub pallio condere.—To hide under a cloak.

Sub rosā.—Under the rose.*

[That which is said *sub rosā* is not intended to be repeated.]

* Amongst the ancients the rose was dedicated to Harpocrates, the god of silence. On this account it was usual for the host to hang it up over his table, to intimate to his guests that nothing there spoken should be repeated.

Sub tecto imbrem exaudire.—Safely housed to listen to the storm outside.

[To contemplate danger from a safe place.]

See "*Jucundissima.*"

Subitò crevit fungi instar.—He has sprung up like a mushroom.

Sublātā causā, tollitur effectus.—The cause at an end, the effect is removed.

See "*Cessante causā.*"

Subrepti potāre Falerni. JUV.—To drink Falernian wine, the sweeter for being stolen.

Successus ad pernīciem multos devocat. PHAED.—Success brings many to ruin.

Successus improbōrum plures allīcit. PHAED.—The success of the wicked tempts many to sin.

See "*Impunitas semper.*"

Succōsior est virgo, quæ serpyllum, quàm quæ moschum olet.
—The girl is more inviting who smells of wild thyme than she who smells of musk.

"A simple maiden in her flower

Is worth a hundred coats of arms." TENNYSON.

Sudandum est iis, qui magistrātum gerunt.—Men in office must work hard.

Sui amans sine rivāli.—He who is in love with himself need fear no rival.

Sum quod eris, fui quod es.—I am what you will be, I was what you now are.

Summa sedes non capit duos.—The highest seat will not hold more than one.

See "*Omnis potestas.*"

Summis uti vĕlis.—To cram on every stitch of canvas.

Summum jus summa injuriā. CIC.—Strict law is often great injustice.

"Much law, but little justice."

Sumptus census ne sūpĕret. PLAUT.—Let not your expenditure exceed your income.

"Ask thy purse what thou should'st buy."

See "*Infra tuam.*" "*Messe tenuis.*"

Sunt āsīni multi solum bino pede fulti.—Many asses have only two legs.

Sunt bona, sunt quādam mediocrīa, sunt mala plura. MART.
Some things are good, some middling, more bad.

Sunt delicta tamen, quībus ignōvisse velīmus. HOR.—There are faults we would fain pardon.

"A creature not too bright nor good
For human nature's daily food." WORDSWORTH.

"Not perfect, nay, but full of tender wants." TENNYSON.

*Sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem
Possis, et magnam morbi depellere partem.* HOR.

There are words and accents by which this grief can be
assuaged, and the disease in a great measure removed.

Suo ipsius indicio periit sores.—The rat betrayed by his
own track perishes.

Suo ipsius laqueo captus est.—He is caught in his own snare.

See "*Qui capit.*"

Suo jumento malum accersere.—To use his own beast to
fetch home evil.

[To be the author of his own misery.]

Suo quisque studio gaudet.—Every man rejoices in his pecu-
liar study.

See "*Sua cuique voluptas.*"

Suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo. TER.—With his own weapon
do I stab him.

"I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." SHAKS.

Superanda omnis fortuna ferendo. VIR.—Every calamity is
to be overcome by endurance.

See "*Levius fit.*" "*Perfer.*"

Surdo fabulam narras.—You talk to a deaf man.

Sus magis in cæno gaudet quàm fonte sereno.—The pig
prefers mud to clean water.

Sus Muscum '—The fool would teach the learned!

See "*Ante verum*."

Sus saltans—A dancing pig.

Sus talam audit—The sow has been greeted with music.

"Cast not pearls to swine."

Suum cuique—Let every man have his due.

"Gave the devil his due."

See "*Reddite*."

*Suum cuique incommōdum ferendum est potius quàm de
alterius commodis detrahendum.* CIC.—We should all
endure our own grievances rather than detract from the
comforts of others.

"Let every pedlar carry his own pack."

"Every man must go to the mill with his own sack."

"Let every tub stand on its own bottom."

"Let ilka herring hing by his ain head."

Suum cuique pulchrum.—What we possess is always beautiful.

"Every man thinks his own geese swans."

"What bird so white as mine, says the crow!"

Suum quemque scelus agit. CIC.—Every one has his
besetting sin.

Suus cuique mos.—Every man has his peculiar habit.



TABULÂ *distinguitur undâ.*—He is separated from the water by a plank.

“With but a plank between them and their fate.”

BYRON.

Tăbŭla in naufrăgio.—A plank in a wreck.

“Any port in a storm.”

“A drowning man will catch at a straw.”

Tacĭta bona est mulier, quàm loquens.—A silent woman is always more admired than a noisy one.

“Her voice was ever soft,

Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman.” SHAKS.

Tacĭtâ sudant prăcordia culpâ. JUV.—Their hearts sweat with undivulged guilt.

“O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me.” SHAKS.

See “*Hi sunt.*”

Tacĭto mala vota susurro

Concipimus. LUCAN.

With bated breath we offer wicked vows.

Tedium vitæ est quædam animal. L. H.—THE WEARY VITAE
IS A BEAST WITHIN THE DEEDS.

"The Quæst was set
Vainly up before you for the elixir
Which is not found but will be for those
Who seek to win it on against the flow." TENNYSON.
See "The Quæst." "Spirituale."

*Tedium vitæ est quædam animal habens
Frustram quod non habet quàm quod non habet.* H. H.
That the crowd of, but without leaving she would have
had more to eat and much less of strife and envy in
the world with.

"To have about our necks is to have envy and competition."
"If we had the one we should not know she had had
the other."

See "Frustram."

Tedium vitæ. "Weary of life."

"He only said, My life is weary.
He could not, she said;
She said I am weary, weary,
Oh, God, that I were dead." TENNYSON.

Talis hominibus est oratio, qualis vita. SEX.—Men's lan-
guage is as their lives.

Tam deest avaro quod habet quàm quod non habet. SYR.
What he has is of no more use to the miser than that
which he has not.

See "Frustra habet." "Quo mihi."

Tam Marte quàm Minervâ.—As much by strength as by skill.

[Brute force.]

Tangere ulcus. TER.—To touch a sore place.

[A tender point.]

Tangor, non frangor, ab undis.—I am touched but not broken by the waves.

“Every suitor is not a heart breaker.”

Tanquam conchylum discerpere.—To open, as you would an oyster.

“Why, then the world's mine oyster,
Which I with sword will open.” SHAKS.

Tanquam in tabulâ.—As in a picture.

Tanquam pavo, circumspectans se.—Admiring himself like a peacock.

“Behold him in conceited circles sail,
Strutting and dancing and now planted stiff,
In all his pomp of pageantry, as if
He felt the eyes of Europe on his tail.” HOOD.

Tanta est quærendi cura decoris. JUV.—Such pains they take to look pretty.

Tantæne animis cælestibus iræ? VIR.—Can heavenly breasts such stormy passions feel?

Tanti quantum habēas sis. HOR.—You are judged of by what you possess.

“O, what a world of vile, ill-favoured faults
Looks handsome in three hundred pounds a year.” SHAKS.
See “*Nemo an.*” “*Ubi opes.*”

*Tanto major famæ sitis est, quàm
Virtutis.* JUV.

So much greater is our thirst for glory than for virtue.

Tantum bona valent, quantum vendi possunt. COKE.—Things are worth what they will fetch at a sale.

“The worth of a thing
Is what it will bring.”

Tantum, quantum quisque potest, nitātur.—Let each man do his best.

“A man can’t do more than he can do.
What says Don Ferdinando?”

Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum. LUCR.—Such crimes has superstition caused.

See “*Religio peperit.*”

Tardè benefacere nolla est; vel tardè velle nolentis est.—To do a favour slowly is to begrudge it; to consent slowly shows unwillingness.

“Lang tarrying taks a’ the thanks awa’.”
See “*Bis dat.*” “*Gratia est.*”

*Tardè, quæ credita lædunt,
Credimus.* OVID.

We are slow to believe that which, if true, would grieve us.

*Taurum tollit, qui vitulum sustulërit.**—He can carry the ox who has carried the calf.

See "*Parvis imbütus.*"

Tecum habita.—Live not beyond your means.

"Fond pride of dress is sure a very curse;
Ere fancy you consult, consult your purse."

See "*Infra tuam.*" "*Sumptus sensum.*"

Teipsum non alens, canes alis.—Unable to keep yourself, you are keeping dogs.

"He that has not bread to spare should not keep a dog."

Telum imbelle sine ictu. VIR.—A feeble dart short of its mark.

Temeritas est videlicet florentis ætätis, prudentia senectütis.
CIC.—Rashness is the companion of youth, prudence of old age.

See "*Juvenile.*"

* In allusion to Milo of Crotona, who is said to have begun by carrying a calf, and ended by carrying an ox.

Tempestas tacita non effugias.

Imperiosa fortuna. Tacita.

Many remarks are all very well when spoken at a proper time: when out of place they are offensive.

"Oft all we guess that harks the distress I

But we that hear utter a more cruel jest." JENNINGS.

See "*Atrocitas*," "*Compositio*," "*Latus sensus*."

Tempestas minatur, reliqua surgit:

Crepant aethera antiquae currunt. SEN.

The tempest threatens before it comes: houses creak before they fall.

"Creaking wheels cast their shadows before." CAMPBELL.

"Given to the sports

Of great events slide on before the events,

And to-day already walks to-morrow." COLERIDGE.

Tempestas rerum.—Utter confusion.

Tempora labuntur, tacitisque senescimus annis. OVID.—Time rolls on, and we grow old with silent years.

"So still we glide down to the sea

Of fathomless eternity." SCOTT.

See "*Tensim, sine*."

Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis.—The times are changing; we too are changing with them.

"Manners with fortunes, humours turn with climes,
'Tenets with books, and principles with times." POPE.

"Foes, friends, men, women, now are nought to me
But dreams of what has been, no more to be." BYRON.

Tempora sic fugiunt.—Thus years glide by.

See "*Fugit irrevocabile.*"

Tempore pacis cogitandum de bello.—In times of peace we should think of war.

"Though the sun shines, leave not your cloak at home."

See "*Pacem orāre.*" "*Turbinem.*"

Tempus erit, quo vos speculum videri pigabit. OVID.—The time will come when you will hate the sight of a mirror.

"The roses in thy lips and cheeks shall fade
To paly ashes." SHAKS.

Tempus fugit.—Time flies.

"Time rolls his ceaseless course." SCOTT.

"Like as waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes hasten to their end."

Tempus lenit odium.—Time softens animosity.

"Time is anger's medicine.

Tempus omnia revelat.—Time reveals all things.

"The slow, sweet hours that bring us all things good."

TENNYSON.

"Time shall unfold what plaited cunning hides." SHAKS.

Temulentus dormiens non est excitandus.—A drunken man, when asleep, is better left alone.

[Let a slumbering evil rest where it is.]

"Stir not dying embers."

Tenēbras inducere rebus.—To confuse matters.

Tenet insanabile multos
Scribendi cacoëthes. JUV.

Many have an irresistible itch for writing.

See "*Scribitus.*"

Tentando ad Trojam venēre Pelasgi.—By perseverance the
Greeks reached Troy.

"We have not wings, we cannot soar,
But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees, by more and more,
The cloudy summits of our time." LONGFELLOW.

See "*Tu ne cede.*"

Terēdo ossium cor sollicitum.—A troubled heart is a worm to
the bones.

"Care brings on grey hairs
And age without years."

Terram cælo miscere.—To mingle heaven and earth.

[Inextricably to confuse matters.]

"Confusion's cure lives not
In these confusions." SHAKS.

Tertius e cælo cecidit Cato. JUV.—A third Cato has dropped
from the skies.

"A Daniel come to judgment!" SHAKS.

Teruncium addere Cræsi pecūniæ.—To add a farthing to the wealth of Cræsus.

“Every little helps.”

See “*Athenas*.”

Testis nemo in suâ causâ esse debet.—No man should be a witness in his own cause.

Testudineus gradus. PLAUT.—Snail pace.

“A snail’s gallop.”

Tetrum ante omniâ vultum. JUV.—A countenance inconceivably forbidding.

Theâtrum simul apêrit et claudit.—He opens the theatre, and immediately closes it.

[He raises expectation, and crushes it at the same time.]

“The cow gives good milk, but kicks over the pail.”

Thesaurus est mulier malôrum, si mala est.—A store-house of evil is a woman if she is depraved.

“Beauty without virtue is a curse.”

“For men, at most, differ as heaven and earth ;

But women, worst and best, as heaven and hell.” TENNYSON.

Thymo nemo vescitur, ubi adest caro.—No man will feed on herbs when meat is to be had.

Tigrîdis evitâ sodalitâtem.—Court not companionship with tigers.

“All those must such delights expect to share,

Who for their friend think fit to take a bear.” GAY.

See “*Ale lupôrum*.” “*Pasce canes*.”

Timēat maledicere pauper. OVID.—Let the poor man mind his tongue.

“He that has no silver in his purse, should have silver on his tongue.”

“That in the captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy.” SHAKS.

See “*Pecuniōsus.*”

Timēo Danāos et dona ferentes. VIR.—I fear the Greeks even when they are offering presents.

“Trust not a new friend or an old enemy.”

See “*Hostium munera.*”

Timīdi nunquam statuere trophæum.—Cowards win no laurels.

“None but the brave deserve the fair.” DRYDEN.

See “*Audentes fortuna.*” “*Fortes fortuna.*”

Timīdus se vocat cautum sordidus parcum. SEN.—A coward calls himself cautious, a miser thrifty.

Timor mortis morte peior.—The fear of death is worse than death itself.

“The sense of death is most in apprehension.” SHAKS.

“Cowards die many times before their deaths,
The valiant never taste of death but once.” SHAKS.

See “*Calamitōsus.*” “*Plus dolet.*”

Tinnit; ināne est.—It rings, it is empty.

“As sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.”

See “*Vacuum vas.*”

Tolle cupidīnem

Immītis uvæ. HOR.

Don't long for the unripe grape.

“Who like sour fruit to stir their veins' salt tides.” BYRON.

Tolle jocos, non est jocus esse malignum.—Cease your jests, there is no joke in being ill-natured.

“The generous heart

Should scorn a pleasure which gives others pain.” THOMSON.

See “*Cum jocus.*”

Tolle moras: semper nocuit differe. LUC.—Avoid delays: procrastination always does harm.

“*Mer.* Come, we burn daylight, ho!

Rom. Nay, that's not so.

Mer.

I mean, sir, in delay.” SHAKS.

See “*Deliberando.*”

Tollenti onus auxiliāre, deponenti nequāquam.—Help him who is willing to work, not him who shrinks from it.

“Who has a mouth, let him not say to another, ‘Blow!’”

See “*Dii facientes.*” “*Otiōsis.*”

Tollere cristas. JUV.—To become proud.

“Cock up your beaver.” BURNS.

“I saw young Harry with his visor up. SHAKS.

Tolluntur in altum,

Ut lapsa graviores ruant. CLAUD.

They are raised on high that their fall may be the greater.

"With diadems and scepters high advanced,

The lower still I fall; only supreme

In misery; such joy ambition finds." MILTON.

See "*Ferunt*."

Tota domus rhedâ componitur unâ. JUV.—The whole family is packed into one trap.

"My sister and my sister's child,

Myself and children three,

Will fill the chaise: so you must ride

On horseback after me." COWPER.

Toto cælo.—By the whole heavens.

[As wide asunder as the poles.]

Totus mundus agit histriōnem.

"All the world's a stage."

Tractent fabrilis fabri.—The cobbler to his last.

See "*Quam quisque*."

Tranquillo quilibet gubernātor est.—Any man can steer in a calm.

"Easy to keep the castle that was never besieged."

Tres mulieres nundinas faciunt.—Three women will make as much noise as a market.

"Many women, many words."

Tribulatio datat.—We benefit by affliction.

“Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which like a toad ugly and venomous
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.” SHAKS.

See “*Est ipsis.*” “*Deus, quos.*” “*Periisset.*”

Tristis eris, si solus eris. OVID.—You will be melancholy,
if you are solitary.

“And there is a worm in the lonely wood,
That pierces the liver and blackens the blood,
And makes it a sorrow to be.” TENNYSON.

*Truditur dies die,
Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ.* HOR.

Day treads upon the heels of day, and the new moons
hasten to their waning.

“The goal of yesterday will be our starting-point to-morrow.”

CARLYLE.

See “*Fugit irrevocabile.*” “*Nec quæ.*”

Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito. VIR.—Yield not
to calamity, but face her boldly.

“Set hard heart against hard hap.”

“Courage mounteth with occasion.” SHAKS.

See “*Audentes fortuna.*” “*Vincit qui.*” “*Quicquid
erit.*”

Tu quoniam ad Deum non speraveris, interit.
Crucis come manna, non dabit tibi in cibum. HEB.
 For thy trust in God, as thy happy hour, heaven may send thee
 not. Take thou thy comfort with thyself, and another year.

"Thou hast trusted in thyself, thou shalt die." LUTHER.

"Thou art the worst advantage of the world." BACON.

See "Cave domum." "Guard us."

Tua res agitur, perles cum proximus ardet. HEB.—Your
 property is in danger when your neighbour's house is
 on fire.

See "Alona in."

Tuum ipseus terram calca. Walk on your own lands.

"Mind your own business."

Tueri pertinaciter culpam, culpa altera est.—Obstinately to
 justify a fault is a second fault.

"And, oftentimes, excusing of a fault

Doth make the fault the worse by the excuse." SHAKS.

Tuis te pingam coloribus. I shall paint you in your own
 colours.

[Take you according to your own showing.]

"Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee."

Tunc canent cygni, quum tacebunt græculli.—The swans will
 not sing till the jackdaws are quiet.

"For night owls shriek where mounting larks should sing."

SHAKS.

Tunica pallio propior.—The shirt is nearer than the coat.

"Every miller draws the water to his own mill."

See "*Heus! proximus.*"

Turba—sequitur Fortunam, ut semper, et odit damnatos.—

The rabble, as of old, truckles to success, and hates a favourite in disgrace.

"Sweep on, you fat and greasy citizens ;

'Tis just the fashion. Wherefore do you look

Upon that poor and broken bankrupt there?" SHAKS.

See "*Ad calamitatem.*" "*Dejecta arbore.*"

Turbine versatilior.—A perfect whipping-top for changing sides.

"Sir, she can turn, and turn, and yet go on,

And turn again." SHAKS.

Turbinem felix perspecta.—In prosperity look out for squalls.

See "*Tempore.*"

Turpe est aliud loqui, aliud sentire ; quantò turpius aliud scribere, aliud sentire! SEN.—It is a disgrace to say one thing and think another ; but how much more disgraceful to write one thing and think another !

Turpe est laudari ab illaudatis.—It is a disgrace to be praised by those who deserve no praise.

"The praise of fools is censure in disguise."

Turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor. OVID.—A soldier when aged is not appreciated ; the love of an old man sickens.

"Bees touch no fading flowers."

"O doul on the day that gae me an old man." BURNS.

See "*Amare juveni.*" "*Plures adorant.*"

Turpia decipiunt cæcum vitia. HOR.—The faults of his adored escape the notice of the blind admirer.

“So lovers, to their fair one fondly blind,
E’en on her ugliness with transport gaze.”

See “*Quisquis amat.*”

Turpis et ridicula res est elementarius senex. SEN.—An old man at school is a contemptible and ridiculous object.

Turpis in reum omnis exprobatio.—Every reproach against an accused man is contemptible.

“When a man’s coat is threadbare, it is easy to pick a hole in it.”

See “*Captivum.*”

Turpius ejicitur, quam non admittitur hospes. OVID.—To dismiss a guest is a more ungracious act than not to admit him at all.

Tute hoc intristi, omne tibi exedendum est. TER.—You made this mess yourself, and now you must eat it all up.

“This even-handed Justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison’d chalice
To our own lips.” SHAKS.

See “*Colo quod.*” “*Faber quisque.*”

Tute lepus es, et pulpamentum quæris!—What! you a hare, and ask for hare-pie!

See “*Parcit cognātis.*”



*UBERIBUS semper lacrymis semperque parātis
In statione sua.* JUV.

Tears ready to do duty at a minute's notice.

"Two other tender drops, which ready stood,
Each in their crystal sluice." MILTON.

See "*Marent omnes.*"

Ubi amor, ibi oculus.—Where the love is, thither turns the eye.

"The eye will often wander
The road that love has taught."

"Yestreen, when to the trembling string
The dance gaed thro' the lighted ha',
To thee my fancy took its wing;
I sat, but neither heard nor saw." BURNS.

"His eyes
"Were with his heart, and that was far away." BYRON.

See "*Ubi quis dolet.*"

Ubi cadāver, ibi erunt et āquīlæ.—Where the carcase is,
there will the vultures be.

Ubi lapsus? quid feci?—Wherein have I erred? What have I done?

“Alas! sir,
In what have I offended you? What cause
Hath my behaviour given to your displeasure?” SHAKS.

Ubi libertas, ibi patria.—Where freedom is, there shall my country be.

“Should banded unions persecute
Opinions, and induce a time
When single thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute,
* * * * *
Then waft me from the harbour’s mouth,
Wild wind, I seek a warmer sky.” TENNYSON.

Ubi mel, ibi apes.—Where the honey, there the bees.

Ubi mens plurima, ibi minima fortuna; ubi plurima fortuna, ibi mens perexigua.—Talent and poverty, wealth and stupidity generally dwell together.

“Fortune favours fools.”

Ubi opes, ibi amici.—Where there is wealth, friends abound.

“I wot well how the world wags,
He is most loved that hath most bags.”

See “*Fervet olla.*” “*Tanti quantum.*”

Ubi quis dolet, ibi et manum frequens habet.—The hand often travels to the part where the pain is.

“The tongue ever turns to the aching tooth.”

See “*Ubi amor.*”

Ubi velis, nolunt, ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro. TERENCE.—When you will, they wont ; when you wont they will.

Ubi vincere aperte

Non datur, insidias armaque tecta parant. OVID.

When they can't win in fair fight, they resort to all sorts of sly tricks.

Ubicunque ars ostentatur, veritas abesse videtur.—Where art is displayed truth does not appear.

“Truth's best ornament is nakedness.”

“But thy true lovers more admire by far
Thy naked beauties ; give me a cigar.” BYRON.

“An honest tale speeds best being plainly told.” SHAKS.

See “*Veritatis.*”

Ultima ratio regum.—The last argument of kings.

[The sword.]

Ultimus ærumnæ cumulus. JUV.—The finishing stroke of all sorrow.

“And last, the crown of a' my grief.” BURNS.

Ultra peram sapere.—To be wise beyond the scrip.

[Have a care for the morrow.]

Ultra septa transilire.—To go beyond the bounds.

[To digress from the subject of discussion.]

Ultra vires nihil aggrediendum.—Attempt nothing beyond your strength.

Ulūlas Athēnas portas.—You are carrying owls to Athens.

See "*Athenas.*"

Umbra pro corpore.—The shadow for the substance.

Umbram suam metuens.—Fearing his own shadow.

Una avis in dextrā melior, quā quatuor extra.—One bird in the hand is worth four in the air.

"One to-day is worth two to-morrows."

See "*Ad præsens.*" "*Capta avis.*"

Una dies aperit, conficit una dies. AUSEAN.—One day unfolds it and one day destroys.

"Quick come, quick go."

See "*Citò maturum.*"

Una domus non alit duos canes.—One house cannot keep two dogs.

"Two of a trade never agree."

See "*Etiam mendicus.*"

Una hirundo non facit ver.—One swallow does not make spring.

Undas numeras!—You count the waves. [Labour in vain.]

Unde habeas, quærit nemo; sed oportet habere.—How you come by it no one asks; but wealth you must have.

See "*Nemo an.*" "*Qui caret.*"

Ungentem pungit, pungentem rusticus ungit.—A fool repays a salve by a stab, and a stab by a salve.

[He mistakes friends for foes and foes for friends.]

“Save a thief from the gallows, and he’ll be the first shall cut your throat.

“Don’t pick a wasp out of a cream-jug.”

Unguibus et rostro.—With beak and claw.

See “*Manibus.*”

Unguis in ulcere. CIC.—A nail in the wound.

“You rub the sore

When you should bring the plaster.” SHAKS.

Uni cum duobus non est pugnandum.—One man must not fight with two.

See “*Ne Hercules.*”

Uni navi ne committas omnia.—Trust not your all in one ship.

“Have not all your eggs in one nest.”

“Don’t carry all your eggs in one basket.”

“My ventures are not in one bottom trusted. SHAKS.

Unica prava pecus inficit omne pecus.

“One rotten sheepe will marre a whole flocke.”

“One ill weed mars a whole pot of pottage.”

“One rotten egg spoileth the whole pudding.”

See “*Grex totus.*”

Unicuique dedit vitium natura creato. PROP.—To each man at his birth nature has given some fault.

“Then gently scan your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman ;
Though they may gang a' kennin' wrang
To step aside is human.”

See “*Peccare.*” “*Vitiis nemo.*”

Unicum arbustum non alit duos erithacos.—One tree won't hold two robins.

“Two sparrows upon one ear of corn make ill agreement.”

See “*Etiam mendicus.*”

Unius dementia dementes efficit multos.—The madness of one makes many mad.

“Fools go in throngs.”

“Customs,
Though they be never so ridiculous,
Nay, let them be unmanly, still are followed.” SHAKS.

See “*Oscitante.*”

Unius dispendium alterius est compendium.—One man's loss is another man's gain.

“It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.”

See “*Nam quod uni.*”

Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem. ENNIUS.—One man restored our fortunes by delay.

[By skilfully avoiding an engagement, Fabius exhausted the resources of the enemy.]

See “*Romanus.*”

Unus lanius non timet multas oves.—One butcher fears not many sheep.

“When like an eagle in a dovecot, I
Fluttered your Volces in Corioli.” SHAKS.

Unus vir nullus vir.—One man is no man.

[A man is nothing without the aid of others.]

“Two heads are better than one.”

See “*Mutua defensio.*” “*Vis unita.*”

Urbem latericiam invēnit, marmoream reliquit. SUET.—He found a city of bricks, he left one of marble.

Urit enim fulgore suo. HOR.—He burns us by his brightness.

[We are vexed at his manifest superiority.]

“Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves.” SHAKS.

Urit matūrè urtica.—The real nettle will sting early.

“It early pricks that will be a thorn.”

“Soon crooks the tree
That good gambrel would be.”

“What! can so young a thorn begin to prick?” SHAKS.

See “*Protinus.*”

Ursa caret cauda, non queat esse leo.—The bear wants a tail and cannot be a lion.

“The bear, he never can prevail
To lion it for want of tail.”

Urtica proxima sæpe rosa est. OVID.—The rose is often found near the nettle.

“Where God hath his church the Devil will have his chapel.”

“Now out of this nettle, danger, will I pluck the flower, safety.”

SHAKS.

Usque ad aras amicus.—A friend that will go to the scaffold with you.

Usque ad nauseam.—Enough, even to loathing.

Usque ad ravim.—Till you are hoarse with bawling.

Usus est altera natura.—Habit is second nature.

“Custom in infancy becomes nature in old age.”

“The fools of habit.” TENNYSON.

See “*Abeunt.*” “*Est in nobis.*”

Usus est optimus magister.—Experience is the best teacher.

“Others’ follies teach us not,

Nor much their wisdom teaches :

And most of sterling worth is what

Our own experience preaches.” TENNYSON.

See “*Experientia docet.*” “*Nocumenta.*”

Usus promptum facit.—Habit gives readiness.

Ut ameris, amabilis esto. OVID.—To be loved, be loveable.

Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda voluntas. OVID.

Though the power be wanting, the will deserves praise.

“Take the will for the deed.”

Ut dicunt multi, citò transit lancea stulti.

“A fool’s bolt is soon shot.”

Ut in Velābro olearii.—Acting in concert, like the oil-merchants in the Velabrum.*

Ut lupus ovem.—As the wolf loves the lamb.

“As the cat loves mustard.”

“As the devil loves holy-water.”

Ut quimus, quando ut volūmus non licet. TER.—If we cannot do what we want, we must do what we can.

“He that may not as he wad, maun do as he may.”

See “*Qui non.*” “*Si bovem.*”

Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent. PLAUT.—How often the highest talent lurks in obscurity.

“Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest.” GRAY.

Ut sementem feceris, ita et metes. CIC.—As you sow, so shall you also reap.

See “*Colo, quod.*”

* Velabrum. A place in Rome where oil-merchants dwelt, who never undersold each other.

Ut vidi, ut perii. VIRG.—When I saw her I was undone.

“It is engendered in the eyes;
By gazing fed; and fancy dies
In the cradle where it lies.” SHAKS.

Utendum est ætate: cito pede labitur ætas. OVID.—Make good use of your time, it flies fast.

“And we must take the current when it serves;
Or lose our venture.” SHAKS.

See “*Fugit irrevocabile.*”

Uter est insanius horum? HOR.—Which of these two is the greater fool?

Utile cum dulci.—The agreeable and the useful combined.

Utinam domi sim!—I wish I were at home.

[Oh! that I were out of this mess and in safety.]

“Now would I give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground; long heath, brown furze, anything.” SHAKS.

Uvaeque conspectâ livorem ducit ab uvâ. JUV.—The grape becomes tinted from the grape it comes in contact with.

“The rotten apple injures its neighbour.”

Utrumque vitium est, et omnibus credere et nulli. SEN.—It is equally a fault to believe all men or to believe none.

“Trust, beware whom!”

See “*Fide, sed.*”

Uxori nubere nolo meæ. MART.—I wont let a wife lead me to the altar.

[I will not have a wife that shall be my master.]



VACUUM vas altius pleno vase resonat.—An empty vessel makes the most sound.

“The full cask makes no noise.”

“Shallow waters mak’ maist din.”

See “*Canes timidi.*” “*Minima possunt.*” “*Tinnit inane est.*”

Vae victis!—Alas for those that get the worst of it!

Valeat, quantum valere potest.—Let it go for what it is worth.

Validior vox operis, quam oris.—Works have a stronger voice than words.

See “*Ne verba.*”

Variam semper dant otia mentem. LUC.—Idleness induces caprice.

Vario Marte pugnatum est.—They fought with varying success.

Vartum et mutabile semper

Fœmīna. VIR.

A fickle and capricious woman.

"A woman sometimes scorns what best contents her." SHAKS.

"Oh, woman ! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please." SCOTT.

Vel cæco appāreat.—It would be clear enough even to a blind man.

Vel capillus habet umbram suam.—Even a hair hath its shadow.

"No tree so small but it can cast a shade."

Vel hosti miserandus.—An object of pity even to a foe.

Vel muscas metuit prætervolitantes.—He fears the very flies.

Velis et remis.—With sails and oars.

See "*Manibus.*"

Velle suum cuique est, nec voto vivitur uno. PERS.—Each man has his fancy.

"We must every one be a man of his own fancy." SHAKS.

See "*De gustibus.*"

Velocem tardus assēquitur.—The swift are overtaken by the slow.

"Slow and sure."

"The race is not always to the swift."

See "*Mora omnis.*" "*Romānus.*"

Velox consilium sequitur poenitentia. SYR.—Repentance follows hasty counsel.

“Marry in haste, repent at leisure.” SCOTT.

See “*Festina lentè.*”

*Velut inter ignes
Luna minores.* HOR.

As shines the moon amid the lesser fires.

“A lady with her daughters or her nieces,
Shines like a guinea and seven shilling pieces.” BYRON.

Velut umbra sequi.—To follow a man like his shadow.

Veluti in speculo.—As in a mirror.

Veni, vidi, vici.—I came, I saw, I won.

Venit necessitati datur. CIC.—We make allowance for necessity.

“Necessity has no law.”

“It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.”

“My poverty, but not my will consents.” SHAKS.

See “*Necessitas cogit.*”

Venia primum experienti.—Consideration should be shown to a novice.

“No man is his craft’s master the first day.”

See “*Indulge.*”

Venienti occurrĭte morbo. PERS.—Check disease in its approach.

“A stitch in time saves nine.”

“Disease is soon shaken
By physic soon taken.”

See “*Principiis obsta.*”

Veniunt a dote sagittæ. JUV.—The arrows are from her dowry.

“Not from Cupid’s quiver.”

“But, oh! the love that gold must crown!” HOOD.

See “*Dos non.*”

Ventre pleno, melĭor consultatio.—A good dinner helps deliberation.

Ventus neque manĕre sinit, neque navigāre.—The wind will let us neither sail nor stay.

See “*A fronte.*”

Vera incessu pătuit Dea. VIR.—The goddess was discovered by her gait.

Verba fiunt mortuō. TER.—You tell a tale to a dead man.

Verba ligant homines, taurorum cornūa funes.—Men are bound by words, bulls’ horns by ropes.

“My word is my bond.”

Verba satis celant mores eādemque revĕlant.—Words may either conceal character or reveal it.

Verberare lapidem.—To flog a stone.

Verbis aliud prodit quàm mente volūtat.—He utters in his language something different from what he ponders in his mind.

Verbis non solvendum est quidquam. TER.—Words pay no debts.

“Praise without profit puts little in the pocket.”

“Fine words butter no parsnips.”

Verbis pugnans, non re.—Differing in words, not in reality.

[A verbal, not an actual difference.]

Verbum sapienti sat.—A word is sufficient for the wise.

“To a quick ear half a word.”

“A nod for a wise man, and a rod for a fool.”

Verecundia inūtilis egenti.—Bashfulness will not avail a beggar.

“Bashfulness is an enemy to poverty.”

“A close mouth catcheth no flies.”

Veritas premitur, non opprimitur.—Truth may be suppressed, but not strangled.

“In the end truth will out.” SHAKS.

See “*Magna est.*”

Veritas vel mendācio corrumpitur vel silentio.—Truth is violated by a lie or by silence.

Veritatem qui non abère pronuntiat, proditor est veritatis.—

He who does not speak the whole truth is a traitor to truth.

Veritatis simplex oratio est. SEN.—Simple is the language of truth.

“When the hand is clean,
It needs no screen.”

“The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades, when speaking fails.” SHAKS.

*Versate diu, quid ferre recūsent,
Quid vāleant hūmēri.* HOR.

Consider well what your shoulders are able to bear.

“He that takes too great a leap falls into the ditch.”

See “*Infra tuam.*”

Vesāna cupīdo.

Plurīma cūm tēnūit, plura tenēre cupit. OVID.

Mad desire, when it has the most, longs for more.

See “*Crescit amor.*”

Versūtiōr es quā̄m rota fīgūlārīs.—You are more shifting than a potter's wheel.

See “*Quo teneam.*” “*Turbine.*”

Vestālium thoro purior.—More chaste than vestal's couch.

Vestigia . . nulla retrorsum. HOR.—There is no retracing our steps.

“Marry in haste, repent at leisure.”

Vestis virum facit.—A man is judged by his clothes.

“Fine feathers make fine birds.”

“Let never maiden think, however fair,

“She is not fairer in new clothes than old.” TENNYSON.

See “*Nitidæ vestes.*”

Vetëra extollimus recentium incuriösi. TAC.—We praise old times, but show no curiosity about modern events.

Vetërem ferendo injuriam, invitas novam.—By submitting to an old insult you invite a new one.

“Make yourself an ass, and you’ll have every man’s sack on your shoulders.”

See “*Omnia ferre.*”

Vetëris vestigia flammæ.—The traces of the old flame.

[Second love.]

Vetûla vulpes lâquëo haud capitur.—An old fox is not to be caught in a trap.

“An old ape hath an old eye.”

See “*Annösa vulpes.*”

Vexäre ocûlos humöre coacto. JUV.—To vex the eyes with forced tears.

[Crocodile’s tears.]

“Trust not those cunning waters of his eyes,

For villany is not without such rheum.” SHAKS.

Vi et armis.—By main force.

Via trita, via tuta.—A beaten track is a safe one.

"Keep the common road, and thou'rt safe."

Vicina damno est. OVID.—We suffer by our proximity.

[Who get a blow intended for another.]

"Shoot at a pigeon and kill a crow."

"Some innocents 'scape not the thunderbolt." SHAKS.

Vias novit, quibus effugit.—He knows the roads by which he has escaped before.

"Find you without an excuse, and find a hare without a meuse."

Victi non audent hincere.—The conquered dare not open their mouths.

"In a bondsman's key,

With bated breath and whispering humbleness." SHAKS.

Victrix fortunæ sapientia. JUV.—Wisdom triumphs over chance.

"For man is man, and master of his fate." TENNYSON.

"Men at some times are masters of their fates." SHAKS.

Videō mēliōra probōque ;

Detēriōra sequor ! OVID.

I see the better course and approve of it ; I follow, alas !
the worse !

"Breathes there a man, whose judgment clear
Can others teach their course to steer,
Yet run himself life's mad career
Wild as the wave ?" BURNS.

"I make a declaration every spring,
Of reformation ere the year run out,
But somehow this my vestal vow takes wing." BYRON.

Vigilanti stertère naso. JUV.—To snore with wakeful nose.
[To pretend to be asleep.]

Vile donum, vilis gratia.—For a paltry gift, little thanks.
"Thank 'ee for nothing."

Vilis sæpe cadus nobile nectar habet.—A poor cask often
holds good wine.

"So honour peereth in the meanest habit." SHAKS.

"As shines the moon in clouded skies,
She in her poor attire was seen." TENNYSON.

Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum. HOR.—Silver
is of less value than gold, gold than virtue.

Vim vi repellere.—To repel force by force.
See "*Amara bilis.*"

Vina Venusque nocent. MART.—Wine and women bring
misery.

"Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the wealth small and the wants great."

See "*Dives eram.*" "*Nox et amor.*" "*Scribatur.*"

Vinaria angina.—An aching for wine—a wine-ache.

Vincit omnia veritas.—Truth conquers all things.

“Though malice may darken truth, it cannot put it out.”

See “*Veritas premitur.*” “*Magna est.*”

Vincit, qui patitur.—He who endures with patience is a conqueror.

“Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.” LONGFELLOW.

“To take up arms against a sea of troubles,
And, by opposing end them.” SHAKS.

See “*Tu ne.*”

Vincit qui se vincit.—He is indeed a conqueror who conquers himself.

“Who reigns within himself, and rules
Passions, desires, and fears, is more a king.” MILTON.

See “*Potentissimus.*”

Vindicta bonum vitâ jucundius ipsâ. JUV.—Revenge is sweeter than life itself.

“O, a kiss
Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge!” SHAKS.

See “*Implacabiles.*”

Vindictâ

Nemo magis gaudet, quàm femina. JUV.
No one delights more in revenge than a woman.

“Sweet is revenge, especially to women.” BYRON.

See “*Implacabiles.*” “*Mulier sævissima.*”

Vindicta tarda, sed gravis.—Vengeance is slow, but stern.

See "*Habet deus.*" "*Raro antecedentem.*"

Vino forma perit, vino corrumpitur ætas.—Wine mars beauty and destroys the freshness of youth.

"Intemperance is the doctor's wet nurse."

"Hundreds of men were turned into beasts,
Like the guests at Circe's horrible feasts,
By the magic of ale and cider." HOOD.

See "*Nox et amor.*" "*Vina Venusque.*"

Vino vendibili suspensâ hedērâ nihil est opus.

"Good wine needs no bush."

Vinum animi speculum.—Wine is the mirror of the mind.

"What the sober man keeps in his heart, is on the tongue of the drunkard."

See "*In vino.*" "*Quando tumet.*" "*Quod est in.*"

Vinum caret clavo.—Wine carries no rudder.

Vir fugiens et denuò pugnabit.—He that flies may fight another day.

"He that fights and runs away,
Will live to fight another day;
For he that runs may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain."

"Deeper to wound she shuns the fight;
She drops her arms, to gain the field:
Secures her conquest by her flight:
And triumphs when she seems to yield." PRIOR.

Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur.—He acts wisely who says little.

“A still tongue maketh a wise head.”

See “*Audito multa.*” “*Non unquam.*”

Viresque acquirit eundo. VIR.—She acquires momentum as she advances.

[The progress of Fame or Rumour.]

Virgula divīna.—A divining rod.

“Fortunes, heaven-born gifts.”

Viri infelīcis procul amīci. SEN.—The friends of the unfortunate live a long way off.

See “*Fervet olla.*” “*Horrea formica.*”

Viro laudatiōne labēculam aspergere. CIC.—To throw a blot on a man's reputation by praising him.

“Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer.” POPE.

Virtus est mediū vitiōrum, et utrinque reductum. HOR.

Virtue lies half way between two opposite vices.

“Reason lies between the spur and the bridle.”

Virtus in actiōne consistit.—Merit consists in action.

“Words are good, but fowls lay eggs.”

“Talkers are no doers.” SHAKS.

See “*Destinata.*” “*Ne verba.*”

Virtus, quæ facilem pravo præbet aurem, non ægrè cedit.—

Virtue, which parleys, is near a surrender.

“The woman that deliberates is lost.” ADDISON.

“But why pursue the common tale?
Or wherefore show how knights prevail,
When ladies dare to hear?” SCOTT.

Virtus unīta fortior.—Valour acquires strength by union.

“Union is strength.”

See “*Dum singuli.*” “*Vis unīta.*”

Virtus, vel in hoste, laudātur.—Valour even in an enemy is worthy of praise.

“God grant me to contend with those that understand me.”

“The stern delight that warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel.” SCOTT.

See “*Gaudet tentāmine.*”

Virtūte duce, comīte fortunā.—Virtue our leader, fortune our companion.

Virtūtem incōlumem odimus,

Sublātā ex oculis quærimus invidi. HOR.

We hate merit while it is with us; when taken away
from our gaze, we long for it jealously.

“What our contempts do often hurl from us,
We wish it ours again. SHAKS.

Virtūtem infortunātam despīcere mīserum.—It is a mean thing to despise unsuccessful merit.

Virtutem primam esse puta compescere linguam. CATO.

Consider it the greatest of all virtues to restrain the tongue.

Vis consilii expers mole ruit sua. HOR.—Strength without judgment falls by its own weight.

“Mettle is dangerous in a blind horse.”

See “*Paulatim.*” “*Röbör.*”

Vis inertiae.—The force which a body at rest exercises on a body in motion impinging upon it.

[Stolid immobility or masterly inactivity.]

Vis unita fortior.—Power is strengthened by union.

“Union is strength.”

“The fast faggot is not easily broken.”

See “*Dum singuli.*” “*Mutua defensio.*” “*Unus vir.*”

Visus fidelior auditu.—We trust what we see rather than what we hear.

“Let every eye negotiate for itself
And trust no agents.” SHAKS.

See “*Pluris est.*” “*Segnius irritant.*”

Vita didicere magistrâ. JUV.—They have learnt life's lessons.

Vita hominis peregrinatio.—Man's life is a sojourn in a strange land.

Vitam impendēre vero. JUV.—To lay down one's life for the truth.

"That father perished at the stake
For tenets he would not forsake." BYRON.

Vitia otii negotio discutienda sunt. SEN.—The vices of idleness are only to be shaken off by active employment.

See "*Res age.*"

Vitiānt artus agræ contāgia mentis. OVID.—The mind ill at ease, the body suffers also.

"When the head acheth, all the body is the worse."

See "*Dum caput.*"

Vitiat lapīdem longum tempus.—Length of time rots a stone.

See "*Gutta cavat.*"

Vitiis nemo sine nascitur. HOR.—No man is born without faults.

Vitiosâ nuce non emam.—I would not purchase it at the price of a rotten nut.

"It is not worth a button."

Vitium capiunt ni moveantur aquæ.—Stagnant waters putrefy.

"Standing pools gather filth."

See "*Ærugo.*" "*Doctrina sed.*"

Vive bidentis amans. JUV.—Be a gentleman farmer.

"Are not these woods

More free from peril than the envious court?" SHAKS.

See "*Beatus ille.*"

Vivere si rectè nescis, decēde perītis. HOR.—If you cannot conduct yourself with propriety, give place to those who can.

Vivimus aliēnā fiduciā. PLIN.—We live by reposing trust in each other.

Vivimus ambiōsā

Paupertāte omnes. JUV.

Poor and proud.

“It is a bad thing to be poor, and seem poor.”

Vivis fama negātur.—Renown is denied to the living.

Vivitur exīguo melius.—A small competence is best.

See “*Is minūmo.*”

Vivum cadāver; vivum sepulchrum.—Though living, dead for all useful purposes.

Vixit, dum vixit, benè.—He took care to enjoy himself as long as life lasted.

[N.B. A good epitaph for an alderman.]

Volenti non fit injuria. LAW MAX.—No injury can be complained of by a consenting party.

Voces jactat inērtes.—He makes idle boasting.

“Foul-spoken coward, that thunder’st with thy tongue,
And with thy weapon nothing dar’st perform.” SHAKS.

Volam pedis ostendēre.—To show the sole of the foot.

“To show a clean pair of heels.”

Volcellis pugnant, non gladiis.—They fight with tweezers, not swords.

Volens nolente animo.—Consenting against his inclination.

“A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still.” BUTLER.

Volo, non valeo.—I am willing but unable.

See “*Ut desint.*”

Voluptas malōrum esca.—Pleasure is the bait of evil.

“Pleasures, while they flatter, sting.”

Voluptates commendat rarior usus. JUV.—Pleasures are enhanced by a moderate indulgence.

See “*Mel satietatem.*”

Voluptātem mœror sequitur.—Sorrow follows pleasure.

“Joy and sorrow are next door neighbours.”

See “*Invicem cedunt.*”

Vos inōpes noscis, quis amīcus quisve sit hostis.—Poverty shows us who are our friends and who our enemies.

See “*Fervet olla.*”

Vox, et præterea nihil.—A mere voice, and nothing more.

“As sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal.”

“Words, words, words.” SHAKS.

See “*Dat sine.*”

Vulnus alit venis, et cæco carpitur igni. VIR.—She nourishes the poison in her veins and is consumed by a secret fire.

“Grief pent up will burst the heart.”

See “*Illa dolet.*” “*Strangulat.*”

Malitiam non ducis, nec servare parti illudere.—It is not becoming to play the fox, or to play up on both sides.

"May the man be damned and never grow fat,
Who wears two faces under one hat."

Malpe non contrahitur veritas.—You cannot catch a fox with a bait.

Malpe non iterum capitur laqueo.—A fox is not caught twice in the same trap.

Malpe non fraudem, lupus agnum, femina laudem.—The fox loves cunning, the wolf covets the lamb, and a woman longs for praise.

Malpe lingua.—A foxy tongue.

[Cunning speech. Crafty arguments.]

Vultu sapie leditur fides.—Merit is often belied by the countenance.

"His face would hang him."

Vultus index animi.—The face is the index to the mind.

"A man is known by the eye, and the face discovers wisdom."

"In the forehead and the eye
The lecture of the mind doth lie."



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